



SCOURGE

OF

VENUS and MERCURY,

Represented in a

TREATISE

OFTHE

VENEREAL DISEASE;

GIVING

A succinct, but most exact Account of the Nature, Causes, Signs, Degrees, and Symptoms of that dreadful Distemper; and the satal Consequences arising from Mercurial Cures, with the several Ways of taking that Insection; of the virulent Gonorrhaa, the Caranella or Excrescences in the Urinal Passage, the Phymosis and Paraphymosis, the Tumours of the Scrotum and Testicles, the Venereal Bubo, Waris, &c. With the other Symptoms, that are either Antecedent, Concomitant or Consequent, to the most inveterate Cases relating to that Distemper, such as Gleets, purid Ulcers, &c. and their Cure, without one Grain of Mercury, in a plain and easy Method, founded upon unquestionable Experience of above Fifty Years.

Unto which is added,

The true Way of Curing, not only the Consummate and Inveterate, but also the Mercurial Pox, found to be more Dangerous than the Pox it self: The whole Illustrated by many Authentick and Unquestionable Accounts of Cures perform'd, after the Patients were reduc'd to the very Brink of the Grave, by Mercurial Operations, the like not as yet Extant.

By J. SINTELAER Practitioner in Physick.

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TREATISE VENERE OFT

A succinch, but the the Nature. Caules, Signs, Leg As And Massib slile to ting from Met-Difference; and c durial Curvey, with the f that Infections of the virulent Gord distance in the United Passes, case Physiops and passesses to eignmul sale the scround and Tefficles, the Venereal valor, Warns, &c. With the other Symptoms, that are either shreeding Chacompain or Confequent, to the mott invoter on Cafes reiding to that Dinemper, fuch as Gleas, paper Recess, Scenard their Cure, without one Grain of Mercue, in a plain and easy Method, founded upon unquefiloublic in perferice of

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London: Printed for, and Sold by & Plants, and rothe Chemin in St. Standarfreen. E. Golfing at the forest Phetebrases F. Lebra at the King's Soul in Willated voice. W. Coins, at the serven-bruggerin in it. Cants Church work to the truly at the Black salth Carabeth is the area, as the brown reas Cara freer in the Seeded. B. Payerd, at the 3 Biller in the Minered. Aut F. Lowley in St. Million land, near Long. Line. 1700. Trice bounding a 6 a.

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But what feems to be more amazing fill, G tast after the unfor quate

by the Poisonous Fraits Venus bestows

PISO Hoff melancholy Reflective on to Confider buthat Mankind, Hidued by the Tupream Creator of the Universe, with 10 much Real fon, and a Power to dillinguish Good from Evil, should nevertheless be so prone to tread the Path of Vice, rather than that of Virtue, without taking Warning by the Foot-Reps of those whom they fee daily falling into almost irreprievable Dangers and Precipices. This is in a most peculiar Manner, applicable to those that run headlong after the forbidden Fruits of Venus that valt Multitude of these most my serable Objects of Pity, those Spectacles of Horror and Amazement, they daily meet in thest Way, feculting on the fame

The Preface.

fame Road, which they purfue with so much Eagerness, is not sufficient to Fore-warn them of the Danger of those Shelves, on which their Brethren have suffer'd Ship-wrack, but they will Embark on the same Bottom, and most commonly reap the same Fruits of their Labour, viz. Ruin and Destruction.

But what seems to be more amazing still, is, that after these unfortunate Creatures see themselves thus Insected, by the Poisonous Fruits Venus bestows upon those; that with an uncontroused Desire will include themselves, into her Labyrinths, they should have this additional Missortune, to be entangled also in the most deceitful Snares of Mercury, whose Lash being so severe, as not only to tear the Flesh, but also to strike to the very Bones, their Case instead of becoming better, is thus rendred much worse, to the accomplishment of their Destruction.

'Twas upon this Consideration chiefly, as well of the Frailty of Mankind, as the Missortunes that attend him, when in those very things he looks for a Remedy against his Disaster he meets with his Ruin, that I was induced to publish the following Trea-

tile:

The Preface.

tile, the main Delign whereof, is no other than to convince the Worlds that the Cufe of the Venereal Disease by Mercery, but especially by Salivato tions, is at the best very uncertain (unless in solide slight Veneral Cases and very robust Constitutions) and of ten subject to great Hazards and illustrations. Confequences, and always to no small Difficulties, and that there are actually in Remedies and Antidates, ax will free is of this Elo nemy of our Constitution, without the

That I might the better be able to set this Matter in its due Light, I thought it absolutely requisite to trace the very Original of this malignant Distriper, and after having shewn its the Caule, and in what manner it infinuates and spreads its Venomous Infinuates and spreads its Venomous Interward into the whole Mass of the Blood and its Juices till it discovers it self asresh, or the exteriour Parts of our Bodies, to give you an account of all its Symptoms, by which it makes its appearance, Protess like, under such various and very different Shapes, that by the Confent of all the Phylicians that have infight in the Nature and Acci-

The Presuce

Accidents of the foul Diffeles the like: is hor to be observed in any other Dio stemper, as ket known in the left Parts, by Mercery, but effecialiblioW satiato "Is judge I may affirm is without of stentation or Vanity, that innthe De scription of all the Symptoms belongs cepting even those of the least Consequence) I have been so exact, and the cumstantial that considering the Bulk; of the Treatile, scarce any thingslike it will be metowith no more of the minous Works; the lame Method and Care has been taken in that Part of the Treatile which treats of the Constant of Parties fell, as allo of the Inveterate and Mercurial Pas, with all, their Attendants and Ill Confequences all which has been treated of m los exact, and yet at the fame times in to perspicuous a Method and Manner, as must needs meet with the Appropation, of the Unbyassid and Judicious Bean der al calculation of the calculation of the derection of the calculation of the calculat tant and Consequent Syptoms, we have taken effectual Care, to infort both Acciassociated support the unquestionables Authority and Practice of feveral con then most ingenious Physicians and Prats disjoners nind the Moneyaden Difeafer an Wellvas appear our own spicerated like to give fuch Directions in a Discouring a They area for the greatest pure of Michiga Recommission of contestand alto. gether adapted at 25th Macure of a the Diffemper and its Symproms; tobers pall the Vanoyeas Poston by the fame way indigitated to rus day Nathure, and confonanti tocha Rules and Method of dahed most invertibility and is the Phylick, as will be fufficiently appar nent prophosporthan Republish Tireatile nand have inlight enough into this Disease to put the inferned Directions and Bresquiptions in idue Bractice of A I Fashitho Jumpy boldly affirm chart they are for the morpidlary, fuch as Wild neither deceive outher the Prace Sicioner or the Patient in their Exv Fornis, cardino sinco dates, squisaq pills atother fame mine any Reading Hot to undertake to difficult a Task as is the Cure of the Venergal Disaster without being duly Qualify'd and well preparid in all Respects, for anouns dertaking of fuch high Moment; for he that does, will find himself corrainly

The Preface.

lykinistakenpin his Aimpandhuelore multiblame his own Ralling & Hill AND the Medicines druke Author Who has made the Breiseiptions; it being altoget thei impossible, for any one quantiving to give fuch Directions in a Difference that discoverent felt in so warlous a Malanen, as share be ut all the and and unit den alb Circumstances adapted, or app Day Brus Land His William Wall and All And Andrews ricty) of Indications there all an our way, and therefore the tree Regulation dfothere Masters wat bet left sto the Olds bedried the stigent the moissoried Physick, as will be sufficient on the stigent of the sti In the intellections of those stories of memorable Cores, that were necessary association illustrate, as to verify our Affertion, conceining the Cure of the Henered Defeate owe have avoided all unnecessaryisDigitestions, and confirst our felves to facto only bas were both very extraordinary in their Marine and Events, and infor the general pare, and plicable to the Printant Quellion, this cerning the Marschiefs arising from the uff of Markury, but especially from Salivaris on in Menencal Cuses; and being also of adater Date, might be verifyed by the Testimonies (in case of Need) of those that are as ver among the Biving. di en In

The Preface.

Low the Deferiptions of the govern Parts and forme or her Masters relating thereunto, we have endeavour'd as much as possibly could be, to avoid all obscene Exprellions yet for as to have a due regarduston the staye Intentuand Perip chity of the thing we treated off search as in these Disputes and Arguments, which of necessity must be inserted to Mischiefs of Mercury in the Vedereal Disede, we have been very careful to tres those that are of a contrary Opinion, with all imaginable Civility, without as much as hinting at their Names, forwe promile our felves that we that not only nicer With the lame returns from them, but also, that the following Treatise being interested for the general Good of the with a favourable Construction and Acceptance from the Unbyase'd and Judi-Chap. 5. Of the Godornhoa virubres revois nercal Running of the Reins, its Caule, Symptoms and Signs, 33, 34, 35 & 36. Hop From my House in HighHolborn the stie Dwell Sintel Sintel Age.

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TREATISE

OF THE

Venereal Disease.

BOOK I.

Containing a succinct but exact Account of the Venereal Disease in General; and of the Virulent Gonorrhoea, with all its Symptoms, Cure, and Consequences, &c. in Particular.

CHAP. I.

Of the Origin of this Distemper.

mong the Learned, concerning the first and true Origin of the Veneral Disease; but most agree in this, that it was scarce known in Europe till about 200 Years

Years ago; since which it has appear'd in these Parts of the World under different Names. For, the French have call'd it the Spanish Disease, pretending that they brought it along with them from America into Europe, as on the other hand, the Spaniards have given it the Name of the French-Pox, under Pretence that this Distemper made its first Appearance in the West, whilst that Nation was employed in the Siege of Naples, in the Year 1493 and 1494. from whence some also have

call'd it the Neapolitan Evil.

Fioravantus fays, that the French being reduc'd to great Distress in that Siege for want of Provisions, were forc'd to have Recourfe to dead Mens Carcaffes, which Flesh their Cooks used to put into their Pyes among other Meats, to confirm which he afferts, that a Sow fed with Sow's Flesh, or any other Animal feeding upon the Flesh of its own Kind, will become scabby, and break out like one infected with the Pox; but this Assertion is contradicted by frequent Experience, since Cats and Dogs, which have been fed with the Flesh of Cats and Dogs, have eaten it without any manifest Harm, and it is evident, that no fuch Distemper as the Pox has been observ'd among the Anthropophagi or Man-Eaters. Andraas Cisalpinus, who is follow'd by Dr. Harvey, and some others, are of Opinion, that the Spaniards had mix'd certain Wines they left behind them at Suma, with

with Lepers Blood, which being greedily swallow'd by the French Soldiers brought that Infection among them, which is since call'd the French Pox. And Fallopius attributes the same to the Spaniards having mix'd some Poison with the Waters; but without any sufficient reason, unless he could have given us such a Description of the Poison, as might satisfy the World concerning its Qualities to produce such a Distemper.

Theophrastus Paracelsus, has with much more Probability deduced the Origin of this Disease, from a Leprous Neapolitan Courtezan, who being infected with Ulcers in her privy Parts, communicated the Poisson to a Frenchman, which being transplanted to others, and after some time by Degrees changing its Symptoms, appear'd under the same Shape, as the Pox hath

done fince.

The most common Opinion is, that this Disease had its first Rise in America, and was from thence transplanted by the Spaniards in to Europe: But this is positively contradicted by Ferdinand de Cortez, who assirms, that before his coming into those Parts, the Venereal Disease was unknown among the Americans, but that the same was brought thither by a certain African Slave, of Pamphilo de Navarez, who having been at Naples during the before mention'd Siege, infected a great Number of Americans with this Distemper.

B

Among

Among those that trace the first and true Origin of the Pox from the Americans, there are not a few, who have made it an Epidemical Distemper among those Nations, but without any sufficient Certainty : for, besides what the before-mention'd Ferdinand deCortez assures us to the contrary. how can it be suppos'd, that the Contagion of an Epidemical Distemper should be communicated only by Coition, or fome other Contact of an extraordinary Nature, as it happens in the Venereal Disease? The Afferters of this Opinion, tell us, upon the Credit of Gonfalvo d' Oviedo, of a certain kind of Serpents, call'd Juquanas, which being a Dainty among the Indians, they frequently eat, and confequently (according to their Opinion) infect the Blood with a poisonous Nourishment, which afterwards discovers it self by Runnings, Inflammations, Ulcers, Botches, Pains, &c. inst as the Pox does in Europe.

Many of the Modern Physicians and Chirurgeons (especially the French) attribute the Rise of this Disease, to the Intermixture of the various Seeds of Men in the Matrix of a Woman, which being of a very different, if not contrary Disposition and Action, are capable to introduce such a Ferment, as produces by its Acrimony an Exulceration, and when afterwards commucicated to the Mass of the Blood, a Consummated Pox. I am not ignorant, that against this Assertion, some

are apt to appeal to their own Experience: they tell us strange Stories of Women that have been made use of by many Men fucceffively as well a Board a Ship, as in the Camp, and yet the Men as well as the Women have escap'd without the least Harm. Supposing the Matter of Fact to be really fuch as it is related by these Gentlemen (tho' how eafily a Man may be impos'd upon by fuch like Relations I leave every Body to guess) it proves no more, than that the Venereal Contagion is not produc'd at all times by the Commixture of various Seeds in the Matrix of the Woman; which I think will scarce be deny'd by any Body that is in hisright Senses; fince, were it otherwise, the Pox must have been as common, from the Creation of the World, as it has been for these two last Ages past.

'Tis therefore to be observ'd, that in this Case, as in most other Distempers, we must pre-suppose a certain Disposition in the Habit of the Body; and in this more peculiarly in the Seeds of the Men as well as the Women, at the time of this promiscuous Cohabitation, which by its Acid and Corroding Quality, join'd to the immoderate Action of the Animal Spirits and Juices contain'd in the Genital Parts, is capable to induce such a Ferment, as may produce all those Effects we see in the Venereal Disease, as shall be shewn more at large hereaster, without having

e

Recourse to the New World for the Source of it; the poor Americans, being fo far from owning this Distemper, as peculiar to themselves from ancient times, that Ferdinand de Cortez does them this Justice, (tho' his Enemies) that this Disease was unknown to them before his coming into those Parts. What most of all confirms me in this Opinion is, that some of our Modern Chirurgeons, who have dwelt for feveral Years in the West-Indies, and been very conversant among the Natives, did not meet with any real Observation, such a one as could convince them that this Distemper was Epidemical or Peculiar to the Americans: But on the contrary found them not so frequently troubled with it, as the Christian Inhabitants of those Parts: And, what is yet more observable is, that the Negro Slaves in America are fo much infected with this foul Disease, that there is scarce one in a hundred free from it: which must doubtless be attributed to their promiscuous Brutish Carnal Copulations. which are so frequent among them, especially upon their Festivals.

What is objected by some, that according to this Supposition, the Venereal Disease must have been known ever since the Creation of the World, is sufficiently answer'd by many of the most eminent Physicians and Chirurgeons of our Age, who maintain, that this Disease was known to the Ancients, but under another Name.

They

They support their Opinion by the Authority of Hippocrates, and Pliny the Tounger; the former in his Treatife the Morbis Popularibus, in that de Ulceribus, c. 9. in that de Mulieribus, c. 77. speaks of the Falling in of the Nofe, and the Rotting of the Palate of the Mouth, of the Falling of the Hairs, Pains about the Head, and Genitals, as also of Ulcers, and a fordid Emission of Seed; and the other relates a Story of a certain Gentleman, who living near the Sea-side, and being afflicted with intolerable Pains and incurable Ulcers about the Pudenda, threw himself along with his Wife out of the Window into the Sea, to free himself from his Misery. 'Tis from hence that they conjecture, that, as the Scorbutus or Scurvy was not known to the Ancients, but under another Name, fo the Venereal Disease was in former Ages taken under the Name of the Elephantissis, or fome fuch like Diftemper. tring concept in the Center Parts of the

we call the France Deceler

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also the father-50 time. The same

Forment, by the Ment of the Several All. and the extractionary Commerce of the Sparked sil in Sulfano, invest tennes ads forms with a section of a total white -ta bus assert stocks to be that bus the t Of the Nature, Causes, Signs and Symptoms of the Venereal Disease in General.

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BUT without infilting any further upon the various Opinions concerning
the first Origin of this Distemper, it is Sufficient
ent for our present Purpose to know, that
now a Days it most commonly owes its
Origin to the Carnal Copulation of Persons
insected with the same Contagion, or else
to the immediate Contact of a Person thus
insected, the under certain limited Gircumstances, as shall be shewn in the next
following Chapter.

Its chief Cause we suppose to consist in a certain Acid Corrosive Humour, which lying conceal'd in the Genital Parts of the Man or Woman, and being rais'd into a Ferment, by the Heat of the Venereal Act, and the extraordinary Commotion of the Animal Spirits contain'd in the Seed and Genital Parts infinuates it self thro' the Pores and Passages of those Parts, and afterwards being by Degrees mix'd with the Juices of the Blood, produces what we call the Venereal Disease.

From

From this Supposition, it is manifest, how (as we have said before) this Distemper might owe its Origin to the Cohabitation of Persons not insected with it before; as for Instance, supposing a Woman to have been afflicted with a Scorbutick Ulcer in her privy Parts (as it happens sometimes) the Matter whereof consisting of a fix'd Acid, and the said Humour being put into a violent Agitation by the Seeds of several Men, endued with corrosive Volatile Acid Particles, in the Venereal Act, might occasion such a Corrosive Acid Ferment, as proves the Cause

of the Venereal Disease.

This Distemper discovers it self, Proteus like, under various Shapes and Figures; The Generrhaa, which may properly be call'd its Forerunner; thews it felf by the involuntary Emission of the Seed, and of a purulent fatid Matter out of the Man's Yard, and the Vagina of the Woman, attended with a burning Heat in the Urin, fometimes with Cankers or fmall Ulcers upon the Glans or the Prepulsum of the Yard, with Inflammations and excessive Tumours of the Testicles, Warts, a Phymosis, Paraphymosis, a Caruncula in the Yard, &c. of all which we shall have Occasion to speak more at large in the following Chapters. A Gonorrhan ill cured, or too long continued, is not only the Forerunner, but also the Father of what is commonly call'd the Pox: That venomous Humour which

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which should shave been evacuated thro' the Passage of the Privy Parts, being either thro' Ignorance or Neglett retain'd or communicated by Degrees to the whole Mass of the Blood and Spirits, discovers it felf by an unusual Debility or rather Weariness of the Body, breakings out or Botches and Puftules in some Parts of the Body. and fometimes all over the Body, Pains in the Head, and a Heaviness, Heat and Redness of the Eyes, by a Soreness of the Gums, looseness of the Teeth, swimming of the Brain, and a continual Noise in the Ears; follow'd by very fharp Defluctions upon the Throat, which occasion first Inflammations, and afterwards Exulcerations in the Tonfils, Palate and Nofe; not to mention here the pocky Piles, Car-nofities, Excrescencies, Bubos, Warts, &c. which are so frequently the Attendants of a confummated Pox, because we shall be oblig'd to treat of each of them in particular in its proper Place.

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CHAP. III.

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Of the various ways of Infection, occassoned by the Venereal Disease.

COME have been fo bold, or rather absurd as to affirm that even the highest Degree of the Venereal Contagion has little or no Malignity in it, and therefore think they have nothing else to do, than to stop the running immediately or in a few Days, but with what Success, the most dreadful and miserable Objects of so many thousand Persons, that owe the Ruin of their Health to fuch a pretended Cure, sufficiently testify. On the otherhand some, (but especially among the Ancients) represent the Venereal Contagion so poisonous and malignant, that, if you will follow their Rules, you must neither eat, drink, sleep, nay not as much as come near a Person infected with this Distemper. To fet this in its true Light we will endeavour to represent here to the Reader. the various ways by which the Venereal Contagion may be communicated from one Body to the other.

The First and most general way of getting this Infection is, by the Coition with an infected Person: By this Carnal Copulation, I don't only understand such

a one as is intended by the Ejection of the Seed, but also all manner of Carnal Contact of the Privy Parts, fo as that the Man's Yard be inferted into the Woman's Privities; I say this, to obviate the ill Confequences of that Vulgar Error, viz. that if a Man withdraws his Yard, when he is just upon the Point of emitting his Seed. he shall receive no Harm. This erroneous Opinion is founded upon another, no less irrational than pernicious, viz. That the Contagion is never communicated to the Man but thro' the Passage of his Yard by way of Suftion, and that the Woman never receives the Infection, but by the Immission of the Man's Seed into her Body: But it being certain (as has been shewn before) that the Venom when put in Agitation by the Venereal Act, is not only communicated by the Urethra, but also by the extended Pores of the Privy Parts, it must needs follow, that this Precaution can't but prove useles, unless it be at the very Beginning after the Infection is taken, and before it has had time to come to an Exulceration.

But there is another way of getting this Infection afferted by some, which is subject to many more Objections and Difficulties than the former, viz. by a meer supersicial Contact only of the Privities of a Man and Woman: As for Instance, when a Man puts his Erected Yard only to the Labia of the Woman's Privities; for it seems, that

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fince the Malignity of the Venereal Venom confifts in a fix'd Acidity, it should be impossible to communicate its Contagion by a bare Contact; and yet there are un-deniable Instances of young Lads, who long before they came to the Age of Puberty, and consequently were not in a Condition to enter upon the Venereal Att, and have got this Infection, by a bare Contalt, as has appear'd by the Inflammation of their Yard, and a foul running, &c. In this Case the Malignity must be suppos'd to proceed from an old Pocky Ulcer on the Privities of the Woman, the Venom of which, after its long and various Circulations thro' the Mass of the Blood, being render'd much more penetrating and fubtil by the Accession of the volatile Acids in its Passages thro' the Blood, than what can be suppos'd to be in the Gonorrhaa at the Beginning or not long after the Contagion is contracted by an impure Copulation, may therefore much fooner communicate its poisonous Effluvia's, than in the Gonorrhan, and produce certain Symptoms which are very near the same with those observ'd in the Venereal Disease, but being only superficial are of a much easier Cure. What is related by fome concerning the Infection gotten by a Woman's rubbing a Man's Yard only with her Hand, without any other Carnal Contact, will scarce meet with Credit, among fuch as have a true Infight into the Nature and Effects

of this Distemper, and the Relations given of fuch like Cases must be look'd upon as Impolitions of the Patients upon the Credulity of the Chirurgeon, to cover their own Shame, just as some are apt to perswade the World and the good Practi-tioner, to have got the foul Disease by lying with their Wives, when they had their Monthly times, notwithstanding daily Experience convinces us to the contrary: 'Tis true the Jews strictly avoid all Carnal Knowledge of their Women, during the Monthly Courses, but this Ab-ftinence is founded upon another Principle, viz. to prevent vitiated Conceptions, fuch as may imprint impure Diseases into the Birth: As it can't be denied, but that the Menstrual Blood of the Women, especially if retained beyond its due time. within the Concavity of the Uterus may contract a certain Degree of Corruption, which must prove noxious to the Birth. so on the other hand we are convinc'd by innumerable Instances, that it has not the least Share in the Venereal Infection, unless it be by accelerating and exalting the Venereal Ferment when it is taken before.

There is another way of contracting the Venereal Contagion betwixt a Nurse and a Child, and a Child and a Nurse, viz. when a Child infected with the Pox, gives it to the Nurse that gives it suck, or she to the Child; of both kinds there are frequent Instances, too many to be related

here, but I can't omit to insert one of this kind, mention'd by Dr. Blunkard, in the second Chapter of his Treatise of the Venereal Disease which for its most remarkable Events may very well challenge

a place in this Treatife.

Several Women, fays he, at Middleburgh, in the Province of Zealand, being much afflicted with Blotches and Breakings out on their Bodies, at first took them for the Effects of a Scurvy, till at last finding themselves feized with Pustules in the Face and Nose, and violent Pains in the Head and Limbs. and their Children (which were born found and well) in Process of Time to be affected with Blotches, rotten Gums and Tumours of the Throat, which were communicated also to their dry Nurses and waiting Maids, they began to suspect fomething worse than the Scurvy, but without knowing where to fix the Origin of this Disease. At last, it came into the Head of one of these distemper'd Women, that a certain Woman, who us'd to be employ'd among them in fucking their Breast to clear them from the superfluous Milk, had been frequently heard complaining of excessive pain in her Head and Limbs, and a Stifness and Lameness in her Joints; and confidering with themselves that the said Woman was call'd for the same purpose to the rich and poor, fick and Healthy, &c. they shrewdly suspecled that they had gotten the Infection from

from this Woman, and thereupon address'd themselves to the Magistrates of the Place, who order'd her to be search'd by some Physicians and Midwives; but they could not find the least Symptoms or Remnants about her of the soul Disease, except that upon a strict Enquiry it was affirm'd that she had been under the Cure of a certain Clap-Doctor which was sufficient to confirm them in their

former Opinion.

In this case the Spittle of the Exulcerated Mouth in the Women by an immediate Contact and Suction adhering to and infecting the Nipples of the other Women, and penetrating into the Glandulous and Spongious Substance of the Breasts (just as the venomous Exhalations and Matter sticks to and inferts itself into the Pores of the Genital Parts) and that Spittle being intermix'd with the other Juices which pass'd by that way, was by Degrees convey'd into, and communicated to the whole Mass of the Blood, and produc'd these Venereal Symptoms as have been related.

The Children which were laid to the Breasts of these Women soon got the Infection, partly by sucking the infected Nipples, partly by their Mother's Milk, which participating of the Nature of the contagious Blood, communicated to them the Effects of their Mother's Disease. The Dry-Nurses and Waiting-Maids that tended these

these Children had also their Share in this Infection: For, as it is usual with those that take care of young Children, to put the Spoons wherewith they feed their Infants, frequently into their Mouths, to try whether the Food be too hot or not, so it is evident, that by these reiterated Tryals they got such a Quantity of the envenom'd Child's Spittle which sticks to the Spoon, into their Mouths, as is sufficient to cause likewise an Infection in them, which however is of an easie Cure if taken in time.

Some there are, who extend this Infection even to those Midwives, that are frequently employ'd in assisting pockify'd Women in their Labours, but without any sufficient Reason, for, besides that daily Experience teaches us the contrary, the Substance of the Hand being not so spongious as that of the Genitals and the Breast and Mouth, does not afford so free a Passage to the Venereal Essuvia's as these before mention'd Parts do, and consequently the contagious Slime is soon wash'd off with Urin, Spirit of Wine or Water and Soap, without producing any surther Harm.

Practitioners, whether the Venereal Infestion may be taken by lascivious Kisses or not: Daily Experience seems to plead for those that maintain the Negative, because, were it otherwise, the Evil would soon become

Universal Nevertheless; as there are fome undeniable Instances of this Manner of Infection, for it must be suppos'd, that the infected Persons had old pocky and fordid Ulcers in their Mouths and on their Tongues, the Sanies whereof being mix'd with the Saliva or Spittle, is by long reiterated and open mouth'd kiffing communicated by the immediate and mutual Contact of the Tongues, which being of a spongious Substance, are very apt to receive the venomous Contagion. This is evident from hence, that in fuch like Causes the Distemper discovers it self first in the Throat and the adjacent glandulous Parts, first with swelling and Inflammation, and if not taken care of in time, also violent Exulcerations, which however may easily be prevented, if the Cure be undertaken in time, especially in Persons come to Years of Maturity; for when this Disease happens to befall young Infants either by their Wet-Nurses, or Nursery-Maids, the Cure thereof is render'd much more difficult, because their tender Age rendring them incapable either of complaining in time, or of undergoing a regular Course, the Contagion is frequently diffus'd thro' the Mass of the Blood, before proper Remedies can be apply'd to stop its Progress.

Various are the Contrivances and Pretensions made use of by some to conceal the Shame of having contracted the Vene-

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real Difeafe; they tell their Doctors ftrange Stories of having drunk out of the same Glass with a Person afflicted with this foul Distemper; or to have lain and sweated in the same Bed with him; tho daily Experience, as well as Reason, convinces us to the contrary : For, supposing it possible, that the Contagion might be communicated that way, it must be, when the Exulcerations and Breakings out are fo manifest both in the Mouth and all over the Body of the Patient, and arriv'd to the highest Degree of Corruption, that none but a Madman would venture upon fuch a Communication; which however would not prove infectious, unless by a long continued drinking or fleeping in the fame Bed, with the infected Person, and at the worst, as it would scarce amount to more than a Cutaneous Distemper at first, fo its Cure would be perform'd in a very short time, and with a great deal of Rafe.

Another Pretence frequently made use of, is, that they have been siez'd with a Venereal Gonorrhea, by too frequent and violent Coition with their Wives, without the least Suspicion or Possibility of any Venereal Insection contracted before, on either side. 'Tis not to be denied, but that, by the too violent forcing of the Spermatick Vessels and the over-heating of the Prostate Glandules, a Running may appear, but the Symptoms that attend it,

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are so very different from those observed in the Venereal Genorrhow, that a Man must be but little skill'd in his Practice and Knowledge of this Distemper, not to distinguish them at first Sight; and to be fully convinced that this Disease is not gotten betwixt a sound Man and a sound Woman.

There is a more intricate Knot than all these as yet mention'd, to be dissolv'd concerning the Infection of the Venereal Dif enfe, viz. when feveral Men have lain with one and the same infected Woman within the Compass of a few Hours, and yet not all of them have been infected, and those that have been infected have been infected in a different Mannet, and the Contagion has appear'd in far different Shapes, as by a Gonorrhea, Bubo, Pains, &c. as Fallopins tells us of Twelve Persons, who by Coition with one and the same Pocky Whore at one time, one after another, no more than three of the Twelve got the Infection: I know the Reason of this fingular Variety to be most commonly ascrib'd to the various Dispositions of Bodies, Weakness of the Parts, &c. which may perhaps serve for the Solution of some Part of the Question in Relation to its various Symptoms, which may very well make a different Appearance in different Constitutions of Bodies; but after all, this does not folve the whole Difficulty, it being almost unconceivable, how there

there should be such a vast Difference in the Constitution of Twelve Persons, all of a vigorous Habit of Body, and very near of the same Age, (such as those are represented by Fallapins) as to render three only among the Twelve capable of receiving the Infection, whilst the rest escap'd without the least Harm: We must therefore look for the main Cause of this Variety in the Woman; and the Quality of the Venereal Contagion; which being not as yet come to its Height for want of a fufficient Fermentation, is consequently less Volatile, and not so easily communicated in the Venereal Act as when it is arriv'd to its full Vigour ; especially to those of a Phlegmatick and Melancholy Constitution, whole Bodies as well as Spirits, being more unactive, than those of a Sanguine Temperament, sare therefore less apt to receive the Venereal Contagion. On the other Hand, if the Woman happens to take a more than ordinary Pleafure in the Enjoyment of a vigorous, active and delightful Lover, this Excess of Pleasure, as it causes a most sudden and extraordinary Agitation in the Animal as well as Vital Spirits, fo, these communi-cating their Motion as swift as Lightning to all Parts of the Body, but more especially to the Seat of Pleasure, where the Contagion has, as it were, lain dormant hitherto, this being now fet in Motion, sends forth its infectious Effluvia's, C 3

and these meeting with an case Reception in the extended Passage and Pores of the Yard of an active and robust Lover, communicate their Malignity to him.

This was the Case of the Three before-mention'd infected young Persons,
who by their Activity and some other Engagements having raised the Woman's
Fancy to an excessive Degree of Pleasure,
as they had the greater share in the Delight, so they had their sull Portion of the
Infection, which their Companions escap'd
by their Unactivity, and want of Capacity to raise a Fancy of Pleasure in the
Woman.

Thus we see it happen in barren Women, who after the Coition with feveral Men, for a considerable time without ever being with Child, afterward bring forth many Children by their Coition with one Man, without any apparent or probable Alteration in the Habit of their Bodies: This Event can't be fo much ascrib'd to the Agreement betwixt the Constitutions of the Man and Woman. (as it is commonly done) fince it is hard to conceive, how among all the rest that had had Coition with her before there should not be one very near of the same Temperament with the last; but rather to a peculiar Fancy in the Woman, whereby her Spirirs being put into an extraordinary Motion, did invigorate and enliven shirtion, lengs

the Seed, and render it fit for Conception.

But, what is to be faid in Cafe a Mair cohabits for a confiderable time with an infected Woman; or a Wife with a pocky Husband, without any Appearance of Harm on either side? Here we must suppose two things, viz. That either the Venereal Contagion having taken its Seat in certain Parts of the Body, remote from the Genitals, is degenerated by Degrees into another Diftemper, which owing its Origin to the Pocky Ferment, retains alfo fome of its Symptoms, as may be evidently perceived in the Pocky Rheumatisms, Pocky Sourcy, Venereal Consumptions, &c. or else, that the Pocky Venom being by violent and frequent Vomitings, Purgations, or fome other means remov'd from the Genitals into some other Parts of the Body, by the Strength of Nature of the Patient, or by some proper Remedies, or perhaps by both, discharges it self by way of a critical Evacuation in the Outward Parts of the Body, as it is frequently feen in Pocky Fistula's, Apostumes, running Sores, &c. By this Means the most putrid and perhaps also the most Volatile Parts of the Venereal Contagion being expell'd of the Body, can't exert their Eft fects upon the Genital Parts, and consequently can't communicate their Venom by a Carnal Copulation; nay, there are C 4 not

not wanting Instances, that Persons thus afflicted with the Venereal Distemper, or at least with the Remnants of it, have had a very sound Issue, whereas others, where the putrid and contagious matter remain'd intermix'd with the Mass of the Blood, have brought forth none but rotten Children, such as prove most generally incurable, and commonly rot away. Piece Meal, till they end their Days in Anguish and Misery.

I forbear on Purpose to speak here of the Venereal Insection gotten by the Brutish Sin of Sodomy, Friction, or Suction, being Actions so beastly and unnatural as not

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other Parts of Ile Body by the Strength of Mint Pokith Quent, or by

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Of the several Ways made use of to prevent the Venereal Infection, in and after the Venereal Act.

WE have told you before of a vulgar Error, viz, to conceive, that the Packy Infection is communicated only to the Man by the Way of the Urethra or Passage of the Yard, or to the Woman by injecting the Seed into her Body, during their their impure Copulation; hence it is evident how far those are mistaken, who pretend to prevent their being infected with the Venereal Contagion, lodg'd in the Privy Parts of the Woman, by withdrawing the Yard, and checking the Ejection of the Seed; if one in Forty happens to escape that Way, it must be attributed either to a certain Disposition of his Body, or of the Venereal Cantagion, or some other Circumstances, (such as we have mention'd in the preceding Chapter) and not to his Dexterity of withdrawing in

the critical Time The same Judgment may be given of those who by rubbing their Yard only at or just within the Labia of the Privy Parts of an infected Woman, think they have taken a fufficient Precaution against. the Venereal Infection: 'Tis true this Caution may stand them in some stead, if they happen to light upon a Woman, who having taken the Contagion but lately herself, the Venom is not yet arriv'd to its full Degree of Activity; or in case the has just before Coition taken care to cleanse her Privy Parts from the infectious Slime that adher'd before to the fides and Labia thereof, in fuch a case a Man may have the good hap to escape harmless for once; but if that be negle-&ed, and the putrid Matter adhere to the exterior Parts, or that either without or just within the Labia there be any VISVO

any Chanckrous or Venereal Olcers, and these being rubb'd by the Application of the Man's Yard, the Pores of the Glans thus extended will be apt to receive and transmit the Pocky Essuvia's, in the same manner, as if they had actually put the whole Yard within the Privy Parts of the Woman. These Precautions having been found unsuccessful for the most Part, some among the Ancients as well as modern Practitioners, have taken a great deal of Pains to perswade the World, that there are certain Medicines in rerum Natura, which may prevent the getting of the Venereal Insection. Fallopius tells

Lib. de Morb. us most miraculous things of two Compositions of his, which

immediately disperse the Venereal Contagion after it is gotten by impure Coition, and says that he has try'd

it in ten thousand Persons.

Hercules de Saxenia is still
Lib. de Lue more particular in his Method
Vener. c. 16. of preventing the Venereal Infection. He first of all prescribes
a certain Liquor, which he orders to be
apply'd outwardly with Linen Rags to the

a certain Liquor, which he orders to be apply'd outwardly with Linen Rags to the Glans or Nut of the Man's Tard, or to the innermost Parts of the Privitys of the Woman, and says, that if this be kept for some time before the Coition with an infected Woman, it will resist the Contagion in such a Manner, as that not the least harm shall ensue: After Coition (to make

every

every thing sure) he prescribes another liquid Remedy which (unless you will deny his Authority and Credibility) if apply'd outwardly to the whole Yard and Stones in Men, and to the Privy Parts in Women, will, by a miraculous Quality attract all the Poison, and quit the Patient of all Infection.

Palmarius and some others pretend to prevent the getting of the Veneral Discase, after Coition, by certain peculiar and specifick internal Antidotes, which, as in effect it carries something of more Probability along with it, than what is so much boasted of, by the before mention'd outward Applications, so nevertheless, it has been sound by long and often reiterated Experience, that these Prescriptions and their Effects very seldom answer the Expectation both of the Practitioner and Patient, who, after having trisled away their time in such like vain Experiments, find the usual Symptoms of a Venereal Insection appear, and sometimes too late see themselves oblig'd to have Recourse to a regular and often times difficult Cure, occasioned by the so much boasted of, but fruitless, Effects of those Preservatives.

I foresee it will be objected that I am too lavishing in thus questioning the Authority and Veracity of Men of Fame in their Profession; but such pretended Authority is but a weak Fence in Oppo-

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fition to an undoubted Experience of fo many Years founded upon undeniable Reafons; Belides, who is so little acquainted with the Writings of most of the cele-brated practical Physicians of the latter Ages, as not to be sensible how very few among a great Number of them can justly challenge the Honour of being unbyass'd and fincere under all Circumstances in

their practical Writings.

Hercules de Saxonia is one among those who never gain'd any great Reputation that Way, and the Fallopius's Authority is establish'd upon a somewhat better Foot, than the formers, yet confidering the Age he liv'd in, when People were Bug-bear'd into an Opinion of getting the Venereal Disease, by barely lying in Bed with a pockify'd or infected Person, or only in the same Sheets, or wearing their Apparel, or sitting after them upon the same House of Office, or drinking out of the same Glas, &c. I say considering the Age he liv'd in when neither the Cure nor Cause of the Venereal Disease was fo well known, at it is of later Years, what Wonder is it if great Numbers might flock to him, who imagining themselves infected with this Contagion, and making use of his Prescriptions, might be soon cured of their Fancy, whilst there was no real Occasion for a Cure of the Diin their Profession; but such profession Bud hority is but a weak Pence in Oppo-

But, what Judgment must be given of those among our modern Practitioners, who politively affert, that there is still in rerum Natura, and that they have fuch a specifick Liquor, which by an outward Application only, or perhaps by being fyring'd into the Yard and Womb, will infallibly (without exception) dispel, wash away and remove that Venereal Contagion, which, if retained, would prove the immediate Cause of the Venereal Disease. And here I can't forbear to take notice, by the by, that, whereas the more ancient Practitioners, were so open hearted as to publish their Compositions of this Nature in their Writings, our modern ones act with much more cunning in concealing and keeping them to themselves, under pretence of a good Conscience, not to reveal those things which might give Encouragement to the Sin of Whoredome, but in effect to fave their own Bacon, for fear of being discover'd in the Vanity of their Pretensions, as the Ancients have been long before them.

The real Truth is, there are still (as there have been formerly) many young, raw unexperienc'd Soldiers in the Wars of Venus, who no sooner receive a small Scratch, but they think they are mortally wounded, the most insignificant Pimple about the Forehead or Prepuce, after an illegal Coition with a suspicious Woman, or the least pain in the Head, Shoulders

ders or Back, caused by overstraining, or other Debaucheries in strong Liquors, or catching cold after their extravagant Exercises, are look'd upon as the unquestionable Fore-runners or Symptoms of a Venereal Insection; So to the Doctor they run, to take off the Insection before it be too late, and he good Man, to cure them of their Fear, rather than of their Distemper, out comes with his insalible Preservative, and at that Rate without the least Dissiculty performs most stupendious

Cures in that kind in a little time.

I am not ignorant, that the learned Dr. Greenfield in his late Treatife concerning the safe internal Use of the Cantharides seems to incline to the same Opinion, but he is so far from setting up for an infallible Preservative against the Venereal Disease, that, what he says upon that Head is sounded only upon the Relation of a common Seaman, and represented as such; He says, A Seaman told him, that after having lain with a Whore, he used to boil Eight or Ten Cantharides in Three or Four Ounces of Brandy for a little while, strain and use it, whereby he had kept himself free from all Venereal Insection for many Years.

Supposing this Relation of the Seaman to be matter of Fact, yet it does not appear that he was preserved by the Use of the Cantharides from the Venereal Infection (neither is it inserted as such by the before mention'd worthy Doctor) but that

he

he came off harmless after his frequent Coitions with suspicious Women; tho' it is certain that not all suspicious Women are clapp'd or pox'd at all times, and therefore this Seaman might have the good hap to escape the Infection without the use of the Cantharides; as I know some Years ago, a young Debauchee, who for Twelve or Eighteen Months together and longer, made use by turns of all the Whores he could pick up in the Play-House, without receiving the least Harm, but at last was most miserably pepper'd off by a substantial Citizen's Wife, when he least

expected it.

As for the internal Use of the Cantharides, I fo far agree with Dr. Greenfield that as they may be of excellent use (if prescrib'd with Circumspection and duely prepar'd) in inveterate Ulcers of the Bladder as well as in some other Disease, so it is not improbable, that in case of a slight Venereal Infection, they may produce some falutary Effects by reason of their Volatile and diuretick Particles wherewith they abound; which having a Vertue of opening the Pores, and volatilizing the tough Slime which is lodg'd in the Genitals, may, I fay, produce some happy Effects in a flight Infection; but after all, the Experiment prescrib'd by the Seaman, is too dangerous for me to advise any one to make a Tryal of it.

As I can't altogether deny but that at the Beginning of a highe Infection (and that the Venereal Contacion differs almost infinitely in its Degrees of Malignity, is known to all, that had any infight into the Nature of this Disease) certain Rel medies may be used which either may difpel or at least put some Check to the Venereal Infection, fo, on the other hand, there is not the least Probability that could induce me to imagine, that there is an infallible Preservative against it, without Exception, for the very Nature of this Contagion confisting of a fix'd Acid corrosive Ferment, the same is not so easily removed; since as it is gotten almost in an Instant in Coition, fo it less or more imprints its Malignity and infinuates itself into the very Substance of the Genital Parts, untes it happen that its malignant Nature being qualify'd and allay'd by the Intermixture of some other more Volatile and fanguine Particles, the Intection proves not fo venomous, and is the easier removed at first.

I am of Opinion that in such like Cafes, the Method us'd by the Prostitutes of
Italy and France as well as in England,
may not be inserior to all the pretended
Prescriptions and Secrets of the Practitioners. They commonly make Water immediately after Coition with an unknown
or suspected Person, and with this warm
Urin wash and bath their Privy Parts as
far

ias as they can reach with their Fingers, and by this means endeavour to wipe off the infectious Slimy Matter before it can penetrate into the Membranes of the Neck of the Womb in Women, or into the Yard and Seminal Vellels in Men, in case they make nie of it; but how frequently they are deceived in the defined Effects of this Experiment, is sufficiently seen by daily Experience. I know some, who immediately after Coition with a sufficiently feen by daily Experience. I know some, who immediately after Coition with a sufficiently seen by daily Experience. I know some, who immediately after Coition with a sufficiently seen by daily Experience. I know some, who immediately after Coition with a sufficiently seen by daily Experience. I know some, who immediately after Coition with a sufficiently seen by daily Experience. I know some, who immediately after Coition with a sufficiently seen by daily Experience. I know some, who immediately after Coition with a sufficiently seen by daily Experience. I know some, who immediately after Coition with a sufficiently seen by daily Experience. I know some, who immediately after Coition with a sufficiently seen by daily Experience. I know some, who immediately after Coition with a sufficiently seen by daily Experience. I know some seen as a sufficiently seen by daily Experience. I know some seen as a sufficiently seen by daily Experience. I know some seen as a sufficiently seen as a sufficiently seen as a sufficiently seen as a sufficient see

Women, as we find the Hedgestrian. As to the Caul & Hedgestrian wire.

Of the Gonorrhea virulenta or Venereal Running of the Reins. Its Canfe, Symptoms and Signs, and how to distinguish it from the Gonorrhea simplex, the Whites, from the Priapismus, Satyriasis, &c.

A Fter theseGeneral Preliminaries which may serve to lead us into the particular Knowledge of the Venereal Disease, it is now

A Treatife of

now time we hould begin with the col norrhoes virulents or Running of the Roins, this being too frequently the Fore-runner and Cause of what we call the Venereal Disease or the Pox, in a strict Sense. I fay then, that the Gonorrhea virulenta, or Venereal Running of the Reins (commonly called a Clap) is an involuntary Emission of the Seed, and of a putrid, purulent and facial Matter, without the least Pleasure or Defire of Coition, out of the Genitals or Privites of a Man or Woman, contracted by an impure carnal Cobulasion, and frequently attended with an Inflammation of the Proftate, or the Vagina in the Woman, an Erection and Contraction of the Yard, Heat of Urine, Pain in the Yard, &c. These Symptoms with some other necessary Observations, will lead us into the right Path to distinguish it from the Gonorrhan simplex and the Fluor albus or Whites in Women, as we shall see anon.

As to the Cause of the Gonorrhan virulenta or Clap, we have told you before, that it consists in a terrain fix'd, acid, corresive Matter, which being convey'd thro' the Orethra and Pores of the Yard, causes an Exulceration by its Sharpness in the Privy Parts or Genitals, and by Degrees produces some of the before mentioned Symptoms. When we fix the Cause of the Gonorrhan virulenta in a fix'd Acid, it must be understood, as to its first primitive Ganse, which however can't be supposed to be the immediate Cause of the

Venereal

refered Infection, till these fix'd, soid, corresponding Particles, being put into a ferment by the Accellion of some more volutile Juices, may easily penerate, not only thro' the Passage of the Man's Yard, but also thro' its Pores and Membranes, as well as thro' those of the Privy Parts in Women, which they could not do unless these fix'd Particles were put in an Agi-

tation by the faid Ferment.

Thus, for Instance, if a found Man happens to enter into a carnal Copulation with an impure or infected Woman, this acid, corresive ferment which lies in the Vagina or perhaps also in the Womb it felf, being in the Venergal Att put into a more violent Motion than before, and intermix'd with the Seed or any other flimy Matter, adheres to the Yard of the Man. and also, during this Motion emits its Venomous Steams and Effluvia's as well into the Passage of the Yard, as thro' its Pores and Membranes, and taking its Seat in the Glandulous Parts, by its Acrimony corrodes the Substance of these Parts; and thus mixing it felf with the other Juices of the Yard, at last infects, inflames and exulcerates the Proftate and circumjacent Vessels and Parts, and consequently produces that involuntary Emission of Seed, and a purulent, green, unctuous and yellowish feetid Matter, which stains the Shirt, and is oftentimes attended with an Inflammation. Heat of Urin, Brection and Contraction of the odi)

the Yard, a Carimoula, with several other Symptoms, of which we shall have occasi-on to speak more at large in the next following Chapters; because we are now willing to mention those Signs and Symptoms only by which the Conorrban virulenta or Clap may be diffinguished from some other Runnings, which have a great Resemblance to it.

Refemblance to it.

The first that presents it felf to out View is, the Conorrheea simplex, or simple Conorrhua, a Distemper most difficult to be cur'd at all times, but sometimes quite incurable, when its Cause proceeds from an ill Conformation of the Valvule of the Seminal Veffets. To diftinggiff this from a virulent Conorrhod, it is to be observ'd, that this Distemper most commonly owes it's Origin, to an overfirmining, as by lifting too great a Weight, or Wreftling, by uling too violent Exercises, by Riding, Ruffning, and very often also in the Venereal Act: If the simple Gonorrhan proceeds from Lifting, Riding, oc. the Caufe it felf will easily distinguish it from the Conorribea virulenta, but in case it is gotten by the too violent and frequent Exercise of Wenery, this Distinction admits of no small Difficulty ord vitaguatinos bus

For if this Venereal Exercise is perform'd with a Woman, whose Privy Parts are full of a marp, fliniy Matter, as it happens frequently in those troubled with the Whater, and fome other Diftempers, (the

6the otherwise free from any Venereal Infection) the simple Ganguebaa will appear under such Symptoms as have a very near Resemblance to a virulent one. This Sharpmels of the Humour contain'd in the Wo-man's Privities, will not only fometimes occasion some small Putules on the Glass of the Man's Yard, but also a pricking Pain, and fometimes also a little Heat of Urin, beyond what is observed in certain flight virulent Gonorrhoas; neither is that all, for the running in the simple Generrhan will by Degrees also degenerate into a putrid Running differing very little in Colour from what is emitted in a virulent one. But, notwithstanding all these seeming Difficulties, these two Diseases may very well be distinguished by an able Brachitioner; because it any such Pustles, Pain, or Heat of the Urin in the Yard happen after the too violent and frequent Exercise of Venery, they are but flight and transitory, and vanish in a little time without the Use of any Remedies, whereas those Symptoms encrease by Degrees in a viru-lent one, unless they are either check'd or remov'd by proper Remedies; and farther, the putrid Running in a simple Genorihaa never happens, till after a confiderable time, and that only in such, in whom there is an apparent Cacochymia or Corruption of the Mais of the Blood; whereas in the virulent one this Corruption discovers it felf in the very beginning by the PARTE

discolourd Matter that fillues from the Yard or Privities; bendes which there is one peculiar distinctive Character betwirt thefe two Difeases, which may render our Judgment in this Case almost infallible, viz. ever inclin'd to Venery and consequently their Yard is feldom erected, and, if it happen that it be, the Matter flows not; whereas in a virulent Gonorrhea, they have a frequent Stimulation to Cortion, and emit a putrid Matter out of the Yard.

There is a much greater Difficulty in

discerning the Whites in a Woman from a Venereal Running or Gonorhau, because they are both attended with Signs to much alike, that it may often deceive a very able Phylician.

The famous Bagliusus has indeed at-

tempted to give us a distinctive Character, betwixt those two Diseases, but such a one as will not prove fausfactory at all times, and under all Circumstances; and, I must take the Freedom to say, that as great a Man as he is in many other Refineds, he does fall short in this Point, doubtless for want of sufficient Experience and Practise in this Distemper: He tells us, That, if this Fluor albus or white Flux continues when the Woman's Monthly Courses come down, you may be assured it is a Venereal Running; but if there appears no White issue out of the Privy Parts, during her Menfirmous Flux, but returns again

again after these are over, you may affert it to be the Whiter; because the Whites and the Menstrual Courses are incompatible at the same time. But by this great Man's Eavour, he will have much ado with all his Ingenuity to maintain this Affertion, without Exception, it being (frictly taken) contradictory to frequent Experience.

To let this Point in its true Light as much as the Nature of the thing will admit of, at this time, it is our Opinion founded upon unquestionable Reason and Experience, that the fluor albut Mulierum

Experience, that the fluor albus Mulierum or the Whites in Women proceed from two

very different Causes.

The first is very near if not altogether the same with that which produces the Simple Gonorrhae in Men, viz. all Manner of Overstraining, but especially in the Venes real Exercise: Hence it is that the Whites are most commonly observ'd in Prostitutes, Harlots and other lascivious Women, who by their most frequent and over eager Embraces overstrain and relax the femi-Embraces overstrain and relax the seminal Vessels to such a Degree, as to render them incapable to retain the Seed, which upon its involuntary Emission being mix'd with some other Humours and Juices that are apt to fall upon the debilitated Part, cause that Running which is commonly known by the Name of Whites. In the same Manner it is also gotten sometimes by Women, after a hard and or its Coleans Ad Visidity to Embles

and long Labour, and excellive After-Pains in Child-bed, and produces the came Bf-fects.

The second Cause of this Distemper must be look'd for in the Mass of the Blood it self and its Juices, which being corrupted in some Measure, discharge Part of the noxious Humours into the Womb, and thence into the Privities of the Woman, which occasions that Running which from its Colour has got the Name also of the Whites, tho afterward it frequently degenerates into other Colours, as we shall see anon.

Now it is known and confessed by all that are well vers'd in the Distempers of the Female Sex, that Women labouring under an ill Habit of Body, not only frequently miss their Monthly Courles, and that for a considerable Time together, but that also in some who have them, they appear with a very pale Colour; both which being undeniable Matters of Fact, I would fain know, how in either of these before mentioned Cases, Baglivius and his Followers, will make good their before mentioned distinctive Character betwixt the Whiter and the Virulent Gonorrhan; especially since it is no less evident, that the last of these two Cases, after these vicious Humours stagnage and are detain'd for some time in the Womb, (as often they do) they contract a yellowish Tincture, which both for its Colour, and Viscidity resembles

and this Rule of Diffic dioni preferible by Baglivius is at least not Universally social can't burpushes in Mind, at the same time of the Difficulty a Physician Jabours under in differning with a Truch, when the Kindlent Gonorrhuis is gotten by a Woman who labour dunder the Whites before, and is willing afterward to the tep her Miss for time under that Clocks bits to the labour describes the labo

positions, and distinguishing these two Distances, the it is none of the least, yet is not altogether inextricable, if undertaken by an able Physician such a one as wants not Knowledge, Prudence and Foreight duely to weight all the Circumstances and Symptoms that attends these Diseases.

Ands first of sall when athe Whites are owing to folde over fraining in the Kenereal Att or otherwife, most of the same diffinctive Characters laid down before in the Simple Gonderhau, will take Place here, unto which may be added schat whereas mi othe Virulent Gonorrhan or Punning a the Matter that sifues from the Privy Parts of the Woman is generally thick and un-Cruous, that which appears in this kind of the Whites ismrather thin and Waterift, and does not frain the Linnen in the fame manners as the other does; besides that this feminal Flux or Whites is scarce ever attended with Heat of Urin, after an over-violent and too frequent Coition, in Women, Women, as it happens sometimes in Monand confequently is the sooner distinguish'd from the Vinulent Generales.

But this Task is not to easie to be perform'd in the fecond kind of the Whites, viz. when the noxious Humours which; are cast from the Blood into the Womb. flagnating there acquire a putrid Quality, and confequently appear afterwards purulent, fætid and discoloured to such a Degree, as to puzzle an able Practitioner to diftinguish in from a Virulent Running. However to give you the best Direction the Noure of the Point in Question will admit of : first it is to be observed, that it is very rare even in Women, to be infeeted with the Venereal Gonornbag without the Appearance of fome or other of these Symptoms and Signs, that are the usual Attendants of that Distemper; as Heat of Urin, (tho this happens also sometimes in the Whites, but continues not long) fome pricking Pains, at leaft, at certain Intervals, in the Privy Parts, with fome flight Inflammations, frequent Inclinations of making Water, a certain Heaviness all over the Body, but especially in the lower Parts, or, if either one or two or more of these Symptoms appear, and the Woman has had to do with some suspicious Person, there is all the Reason in the World to believe that she is infected, and that the Virulent Running is intermin'd with the Whites. one table ?...

But

But, secondly, if none of all these Symptons appear (as oftentimes it happens, if the Clap proves a good natured one, e-ipedially in Women) and yet there is a real Suspicion of the Woman's having con-tracted an infection, the Physician stands then in need of all his Precaution to examin and duely to weigh all the Circumstan-ces of the thing, and above all to enquire whether the Woman in lying with a Man feels any Pain or not, for, if the does, it is a farewed Sign of a Virulency; and next to that most diligently and freduently to examine the wearing Linnen of the Woman, which if he does, he will a-mong the Stains occasioned by the Whites, and which are most commonly very large in those that have had them for a confiderable time, meet with certain leffer Spots, which as well for their Colour (being inclin'd to green) as for their viscid Substance and Uncluosity are actually discernable from the Stains occasioned by the Whites, which are not altogether to viscid, but rather waterish, and of a yellowish Colour, and flowing in a considerable Quantity at a time, whereas the Running in the Virulent Gonorrhue comes most gene-rally by Drops; If after all this there is ftill some doubt remaining whether the Case be Venereal or not, I advise you to prescribe some effectual, searching and forcing Anti-venered Medicine, which by its divietick Quality will carry downward the

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the purulent Matter, and thereby convince you whether you have been in the Right or not; For, if you find thele greenish, viscid, unchoos small Stains to appear more frequent and plain than before, you may with all the Reason in the World, conclude, that a Venereal Infection has conceal'd among the Whites, and order your Gure accordingly. But after all, I think my felf bound in Duty to admonth all Patients as well as Chirurgeons and common Practitioners, as they tender their Safety. Conscience and Reputation, not to trust too far to their own Opinion, in so nice a Point as this, which being attended with such Variety of Circumstances, as are too many to be inserted here, absolutely require the Judgment of a discreet, learned and experienc'd Physician.

perienc'd Physician.

There are two other Distempers which have something of a Resemblance to a Virulent Gonarrhowa, viz. the Priapism and Satyriass; the former is a convulsive Extension of the Yard, which stands erected with Pain, but without any Desire of Cotion; the second is also a frequent Erection of the Yard, but attended with Pleasure, a servent Desire of Cotion, and sometimes Emission of Seed; but as the Resemblance of both these Diseases (the I question whether the latter of these two may be properly so call'd, being most commonly the Effect of an innate Vigour

the Venereal Difease.

Plgour and Plenty of Seed) to the Virulent General consilts only in the Erection of Extension of the Yard, the Running which appears in the Sagrials confishing of nothing but natural and laudable Seed, they are easily diffinguish a from the Peneral Running at first Sight, without any further Directions.

rection of the Yard and the excellive Pain that at IMds . T. AnH Dwoond dand

exceptated Parts within and near the Ore-

To this Acrimony of the Venereal Lument much also be attributed the frequent is

Of the most frequent Symptoms attending the Virulent Gonorchica or the Clap, with some other Observations leading to the better Knowledge and true Insight into this Disease.

Rom what has been faid in the preceding Chapters it is apparent, that the Gonorrhoan Virulenta or Venereal Running, seldom appears without the Attendance of certain Symptoms. Among these the Heat of Urin leads the Van, occasion'd by the Acrimony of the poisonous Particles which being mix'd with the Urin occasion that Sharpness the Patient finds in making of Water, and this by Degrees causing an Excoriation or at least a Rawness in the Urinal Passage of the Yard, that pricking Pain which is felt immediately after the

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Rom what has been faid in the preceding Chapters it is apparent, that the Gonorrhad Virulenta or Venereal Ruming, feldom appears without the Attendance of certain Symptoms. Among these the Heat of Urin leads the Van, occasion'd by the Acrimony of the poisonous Particles which being mix'd with the Urin occasion that Sharpness the Patient finds in making of Water, and this by Degrees causing an Excoriation or at least a Rawness in the Urinal Passage of the Yard, that pricking Pain which is felt immediately after the

the Urin is discharged; and which is commonly followed by an uncluous, viscid, whitish, yellowith and greenish Matter, which visibly stains the Shirt, by Drops, consisting not only of the Seed, but also of the purnient Matter that flues from the Ulcer, and of the Humours that flow from the circumfacent Parts to the vitiated or infected Part.

To this Acrimony of the Venereal Ferment must also be attributed the frequent E-rection of the Yard, and the excessive Pain that attends it, for the wounded and excoriated Parts within and near the Ure-thra being thus extended must needs induce a pricking Pain, which chases commonly with the Erection: But as all or most of these Symptoms do not all times appear in a Virulent Generobac, so it is a great Rurity not to meet with some or other of them.

If the Acrimony and Malignity of the Venereal Contagion be such as to correcte and exulcerate not only the Prostate and adjacent Glandules, but also to penetrate to the very Vesicula Seminalia, and even to the Neck of the Bladder and the Permaum or Interval betwixt the Aric-gut and the Man's Yard, it is attended with most dreadful Inflammations and other Symptoms (of which more hereafter) and if it also corrodes and exulcerates the Urinal Passage, its Effects appear in a Cordee or Contraction of the Francis downwards, which

which incurvates the Yard, and oftentimes in a Caraccular which grows in and stops the Urinal Passage, so far, as scarce to afford any Room for the Urin to pass by Drops; but most of these, as well as some other Symptoms, are oftentimes rather to be lock'd upon as the ill Consequences of an ill cured, or ill managed Veneral Genorrhan, than the immediate and natural Effects of it, as nive shall have Occasion to shew

more at large hereafter. onnit noise the

Women infected with the Venereal Running or Clap, are subject most commonly to the same Symptoms, as are the Men; their Wrin is hot accompanied with pricking Pains, often very in feented, and their Privy Parts for far excoriated by the Atrimony of the malignant Flux, that they can't admit of a Man's Yard, without excellive Pain; neither are they any more free from the Cordee and frequent Extenflons of the Clitoris; The chief Seat of the Venereal Contagion after an impure Coition, being in the glandulous Substance. of the Women the same as it is in the Prostates of the Men: However it is obfervable, that generally speaking, most of thefe Symptoms appear more favourable in Women than in Men. Hence it is, that, if they happen to get only a flight Infection, they are without Heat and Sharpness of Urin, without pricking Pains oc. and the Matter that iffues fometimes only from certain small Ulcers in the Nagina or Sheath and when Worth, appearing now for feetidy puralent of discofour'd assist doesn generally sin I Men, this
Virulent Flux of the Polyn Raits is often
mistaken for the Whitestound uneglected,
will the Encrease of Symptoms convinces
both the Patient and Practitioner of their
Mistake, wherefore it is salways the fasest
Way, when there is a Buspicion of a Menereal Infestion, to direct she Oure to that
Indication, fince there is but little reason
to imagine, that the Whites should appear
more then, than at any other Time before. 2dd 215 22 2000 2007 2 2000 2007

There are befides this; fome other very necessary Observations, relating to the Virulent Condribera, which must not be passid by in Silence in this Places First of all. it is to be observed, this Kenereal Running in the Yard of a Man for Privities of a Woman, does fometimes appear in twenty four Hours or two or three Days and in others, minot till after ten twelve, ar fourteen Days, and oftentimes much denger ; hence it is, that when People after having lain with a fuspicious Person, don't find any Running in twelve for founteen Days, or other Symptoms of the Veneral Difease to appear, they judge themselves quite free from the Infection, but are fometimes mistaken to their Cost . For, according to the Qualification of the Infedion, and the Constitution of the Patient, the Generrhea Kinulenta makes wher

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Appearance either fooner or Tater. If the Menereal Ferment wherewith the Person is infected, during his Carnal Copulation with an infected Person, be arriv'd to a certain Degree of Volatility and happen to light upon one of a fanguine, or bilious Temperament, one who indulges himself in a plentiful Diet and violent Exercises, the Clap will foon appear, whereas in others that are of a phlegmatick and melancholy Disposition, whose Spirits are less active. and the luices not fo apt to take the venomous Impression immediately, it can't make its Appearance but after some confiderable time, especially if the infectious, fex'd, acid Ferment be not as vet arriv'd to any Degree of Activity by the Intermixture of other more volatile Particles contain'd in the Glandules and glandulous Lympha, but being involv'd in a clammy and viscid Matter, proves very tenacious, and can't exert its Operation, but by Degrees, unless it be put in Motion by fome other Caufe. errs under

Thus, this Observation naturally leads us to another; which is, that it happens sometimes, that nothing appears, after a Man has had to do with a suspicious Person, till some sew Days after his next Coition, tho with a sound Woman: This has often prov'd fatal to married Women, for many Men, after a carnal Copulation with suspicious Women, finding not the least Appearance of Harm receiv'd in ten

or fourteen Days after, and thinking themaselves past sall Danger of an Infection, have consisted with their Wives, communicated the Veneral Disast to them, and found themselves afflicted with a virulent Ganorrhua in two or three Days after, began cause the Asid Veneral Ferment, which had, as it were lain dormant hitherto, was put in Motion by the violent Exercise of the Veneral Ast, which actuated the Spirits, and consequently all the Juices of the Body to such a Degree as to raise the Pocky Ferment, and invigorate it to exert its full Strengths.

For, it is further to be observed, that the this soid Venereal Farment lies for some time dormant, it is not therefore all this while unactive, but corrodes the Prastrata and other adjacent Glandulous Parts, by Degrees, till in time it discovers it self either by a virulent Gonorrhya, or if neglected, and not duely managed, it spreads its Venom throughout the Mass of the Blood, and at last appears under various Shapes.

This may ferve for a Warning to all fuch, as frequently after Coition find themselves affected with Running Pains in the Head, Shoulders, but especially with an obtuse Pain in the Back, and an unusual Heaviness, sometime after a suspicious Coition not to be too secure, the no virulent Running appears in the Yard or Privities: At the same time I don't intend hereby to encourage the ill Practice of some

Some pretending Practitioners, who appor the Health Appearance of bligh dike Symp toms after on fliegal Goltion, put their Ineferth vehindon the I door Patients, but advise them to consult dome skilful Phys scian in fucht Cafes, who dividuely weighing and comparing all the Gircumftances and Symptoms will doubtless purthem to rights, and flow them the Way to an baffe Care of there be any redlinecation, as doubtles sometimes there is which if neglected will certainly discover its felt sooneriser laten so there being not wanting Inftances that some immediately after Goition with an unfound Woman, have been feiz'd with Ulcers och the Yard, which on lefs than a Months sime, have degenenerated into an absolute Pox owhereas the like Symptoms have not applear'd in others in feveral Months! after the infection has been contracted wi 20 Before we reconclude this Chapter, we must add another Observation wiz orthat the Gonorrhea virulenta or Clap if neglected. or ill managed in lits Beginning, with continue fometimes not only for many Months, but also for foine Years : Of this Thomas Bartholin in the fix and thirtieth History of the first Century, gives us a remarkable Example of a certain Fleming whom he knew at Padua, who had been afflicted with the vindent Gonorrhea, for above ten Years, without any other Inconveniency as to his Health, than that he was exceeding lean. Mr. Andreas Muellenbrock (in

the Ephimer. County falfol manbious tewattal frances of this kindtoiz, one who had had the Class about fixit Wears, and anothers living and adua who had laboun'd under the fame Diffe them to care done volt stivbe -d Nowy as lit vis omanifelt. Other in which long and violent Veneral Misso there must come forth affordething welfen befides the Seed (fince viffite were nothing but Seed is would be impossible for any role to keep alive fo long) for the greatest Paro of this fetid and puralent Matter which we fee ampear in the virulent Gonerberell can he nothing clie but what comes from whereve ulcerated Proflata and other Glandulous Parts thereabouts das has been shewn bel fore: when we told you, that the Venered Ferment being received thro' the Pores and Palfages of a Man's Yard, most commonly used to the its Seat in the Profeste, and that from thence it penetrates formetimes to the Neck of the Bladden the Perina the Congressed wirnlened or Clay if 1 . 32 con

- To put this beyond all Dispute, Bartholin. politively affores us, that among all the Dead Bodies that ever he had an Opportunity to open he found in those that had been afflicted with a Venereal Gonorrhea, either actual Ulcers, or the Marks of fome Exulceration in the Proftate, and Veftingus afferts, to have made the fame Observations in the Diffection of three feveral dead Bodies, who is had been troubled with a long and virulent Gonorrhea, assi gaileson

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According to this Supposition founded upon undoubted Reason and Experience. it is no difficult matter to imagine how a Venereal Gonorrhaa may not only continue for some Years, but also at last prove incurable, viz. when either by Neglect, or by the unfeatonable and fudden stopping and confolidating of this Wenereal Wicer by Adfringents and Ballamicks the flarp corroding Humour or Ferment, which was before discharg'd thro' the Yard, or the Vagina, eats inwardly, becomes more malignant for want of Vent, and corrodes the very Substance of the Glandulous Bart of the Proftate, and at last breaking forth with more Violence and Virulency than ever, proves incurable, because the glandulous Passages and Substance of the Profrate being not to be restored by any Remedies upon Earth, furnish fresh Matter for a Running. But it is now time to come to the Cure of the virulent Gonorrhaa it felf; and this shall be the Subject of the next following Chapter. The medit award down

the Vesereal Venans, this the Overbra or the Vagina Oren, that or the contrary they from chose Pallages, and force the Poilon

to tale a contrary Courfe.
The Truth is found Practitioners, not if A H 3d in the Yagre of this Disease, and the bless in the true Method of its and the hading this Distemper to prove oftentions too Stabborn for them to master, have need this Method at least to check

According to the Supposition sounded upon undoubted Reason and Experience, it is no differ mare may not only continue to time Years and also at last more of some years and also at last more in the Span about Maring Congress of the continue was assistant to the said of the said corodes the said corodes

Mong the lirregular, or to speak more properly, the preposterous Cares of the director Gonorhae, that which is pretended to be performed by Adstringents, must of Necessity lead the Van in this Chapter, for, whereas, Art ought to initate Nature, and a Physician is rightly tailed the Minister of Nature these Gentlemen who follow this Method, are so far from following its Footsteps, which shews them the Way in expelling the Venereal Venom, thro' the Orethra or the Vagina Oteri, that on the contrary they stop those Passages, and force the Poison to take a contrary Course.

The Truth is, some Practitioners, not well versid in the Nature of this Disease, and much less in the true Method of its Cure, finding this Distemper to prove oftentimes too stubborn for them to master, have invented this Method at least to check

check its Course in outward Appearance. without any regard to the ill Confequences that must needs attend such a preposte-Pous Attempt. For, as this Difeafe is most frequent among the young Debauchees who indulge promiscuous Venery, as also among the common Proftitutes, such as either nauseate the Use of Remedies, or have neither Patience nor a Purse to wait for a regular Cure, fo, thefe pretended Phyficians, confulting more their own Interest than their Consciences, or the Health and Welfare of their Patients, give them a Bottle with an Adstringent Liquor, order them to fyringe it frequently within their Yards and Privities, and affure them the Clap will be cured in a few Days. and if by Chance they add two or three Doses of Mercurius dulcis, with some Cassia recent. Extract. and some other Adstringents. to take off the Remnants, as they call it, they think they have done to a Miracle, they take the Money with an affored Confcience from the Patients, and these finding the Cure so easie, short and pleasant, think they may now venture again without the least Hazard.

But how well the venomous Remnants are taken off, too frequently appears, by these dreadful and poisonous Symptoms, which most commonly are the Consequences of this pretended Cure; such as Shankers, Bubo's, most dreadful Inflammations

Enolytica

mations, in the Stones, Yard, &c. of all, which more hereafter, in their peculiar Places.

Some among as them, who pretend to more Skill than the rest, have of late endeavour'd to prevent these ill Confequences, by ordering their Patients a common pocky Decoction, for a Week or fourteen Days, but without any remarkable Success: for if it happen that the Gonorrhas be but flight, and in its Beginning. and that in a young and vigorous Constitution, by this Method perhaps some part of the Venereal Contation may be dispell'd. by the Assistance of Nature, whilst the Remainder continues in the Blood, and indue time discovers it felf tho? in another Shape, fuch as Pocky Rheumatisms, Gouts, Scurvies, &c. But if on the other hand. the virulent Gonorrhaa happens to be illnatur'd, and being arrived to a confiderable Degree of Malignity, falls upon a weak Constitution, such as by their innate Strength of Nature are not able to Subdue or dispel this Venereal Poison, then it is, that these before nam'd Symptoms with many others appear, and at last end in a Consummated Pox, and too frequently in the Destruction of the Patients, especially if by a long Continuance of promiscuous Venery, they contract fresh infections, and as often have Recourse to the same Methods for a Cure. . odas

What

What these before mention'd Practitioners pretand to perform by their ill con-triv'd Adstringents, which scarce ever have any Place in the true Cure of the virulent Gonorrhaa (unless it be in some peculiar Cales, and that in a very small Quantity, as we shall see anon) others pretend to perform by their Ballamicks: Mercurius duldation Stones of their Cure of the virulent Generrhaa, but such slippery ones, as prove very unfit for a folid and lasting Super-structure. Not that by this I intend to reject the whole Use of all Ballamicks, for they may stand in good Stead to help to subdue by their oleaginous Particles the corrolive Acid of the Venereal Ferment, but they can't take Place till towards the latter End of the virulent Gonorrhea, when the Ulcer being beforehand well cleans'd, after a long Running, requires only a Consolidation, as we shall see anon. Turpen-tine having a diuretick Quality joyn'd to its Balsamick Particles, has prov'd the general Stumbling-block of the unskilful Practitioners in the Cure of the Venereal Disease, who not considering that its Adstringency was no less prevailing than its diuretick and balsamick Qualities, have ventur'd upon the Use of it, without Discrethe Venereal Gonorrhea and closing up the Ulcer before its due time, transferr'd the money along with it rather an Air of

Offen ation.

Venom into the Mais of the Blood; and

changed the Gonorybes into a Pox.

Others there are who being fenuble of the Mischiest occasion d by the preposte-rous use of Balfamicks and Adstrongents. have endeavoured to mend the Matter by their Prescriptions of frequent and most violent Vomitives, and Purving Medicines I fay too frequent and too violent ones, fuch as by their introducing a too violent A. gitation in the Blood and its Humours. do indeed revel and expel part of the noxious and poisonous Ferment thro' the Month and Intestines, but at the same time by too much volatilizing the fix a acid Particles of the Venereal Ferment, fo far incorporate it as it were with the Mass of the Blood, that it is scarce ever entirely be separated, from it by the best Remedies that can be given; but I am fure not by any Vomitives or Purges, which car-rying along with them only the groffer Humours, leave the most subtile and volatile Particles of the Poison behind them, which if not duely and timely fundued, will in time. be fure to discover it felf, if not always under the most dreadful Shapes of a confummated Pox, at least with such Symptoms as bring the Patient, after a lingring and weakly Life, at last to his Grave.

There are so many Instances of this kind daily to be seen, that to enter upon a particular Recital of them would seem to carry along with it rather an Air of Ostentation,

Cheutation, than of a Dente of intructing the Reader. I will therefore give only an Account of the which happen'd very letely, and is none of the deaft remarkable in most of its Circumstances.

A certain Gentleman who had got a Ctop, took the Advice of a certain Phyfician of his Acquaintance, who put him in the right Way to get rid of it; but after a Week or fourteen Days time, the Patient growing impatient, and being ve-Ty eager to fee his Core accelerated at any Home) applies himself to a Practitioner, who had gain'd no small Reputation by his nimble way of curing the virulent Gonorrhan; which accordingly was stopt in norrhaea; which accoordingly was stopt in a few Days, but it was not long, before several Shankers appearing on his Yard, he had Recourse to a Chirurgeon of his Acquaintance, who order a him several Mercurial Vomits, which in Effect removed the Shankers, but carried the Malignity to and fix a it upon his Lungs, so that he was in immediate Danger of falling into a Consumption. Proper Remedies being apply a to obviate this approaching Evil, Part of the Malignity was carried up to the Head, and after sometime to the Eyes, the Head, and after sometime to the Eyes, with so violent a Pain and Inflammation, that it was sear'd he would scarce ever recover his full Sight, it being almost quite gone. However, he had the good Fortune to escape this Mishap by

the Application of proper Medicines, w fo, that, as the Humour was remov'd from the Eyes and Head, it was objected to ex-ert its Malignity afrest upon his Lungs. But he was scarce well recovered from the Distemper of the Eyes, when after having over-heated himself with too much walking and drinking of Wine, he fell into a most violent Fever, which brought him to the very Brink of the Grave, yet after all he overcame this Danger also, and the Fever ending with continued and most violent Sweats, he saw himself in a little while after, to far freed from that malignant Humour which thus afflicted him before in leveral Parts, that for lome Months past he has found little or no Inconveniency either in his Lungs, Head or Eyes, and lives in Hopes that the Fever has clear'd the Blood from that Malignancy which was contracted by the ill Manage-

ment of a virulent Generrhole.

But without launching out any further into the irregular Methods made use of in the Cure of this Disease (since we shall have Occasion to speak of them again hereafter in proper Time and Places)it is requifite we should now proceed to the true and fafe

Way of curing it. There is a certain Question in Agitation even among the best of Physicians, concerning the Ule of Venasection or letting of Blood, which is by some look'd upon as a convenient, if not sometimes an absolutely necef 9017

severary Prenintnary to the Cyrewerthe Associated by others, or not only as superfaious, but most generally as noxious. They daisnly i ground their Opinion upon the Supposition of the Venom of the Venereal Ferment, consisting in a fixed Acid, which they lay being saben in Its nown Nature to Boagulate, or at lease to thicken and ten der sless faidolthe Humours and Juices of the Blood, Wendfell on Can't take Place mafuch a case! Bot supposing we should grant them their Supposition of the fix'd Maid introducing a kind of Stagnation into the Bleed, the Cafe is not applicable, (at least not in all Respects) to the northean For wtho's we own that the Origin of the Venereal infectious Ferment conthat in this Venereal Running, where fo considerable a Quantity of the Infection is carried off daily thro' the Orethra and Vagina Veers there should be so much of it lat the fame time convey'd into the Blood, as to introduce a kind of a Stagnation, which can't be reasonably suppos'd to happen there, till after a prepofterous Chre the whole Mass of the putrid and malignant Poylon is carried into the Blood, for that at the best, this Opinion can't be admitted, but in the Pox only, it be ing certain, that the virulent Gonorrhan is frequently attended with fuch violent InInflammations, Rains, and Tamers as remoise an immediate, Help, which can't be attain'd to by any other Ramedy (proat-least not for well, and for speedy) as by Kenne lection, especially in languing and cholerick

Constitutions o mans I and to not inoque?

Of this Liam a most convincing Instance, in a certain young Cornet a few Years ago This Gentleman being afflicted with a most Malignant, Gonorxboa, and fometime after with a hard Tumour in the Spratum toecasion'd by his irregular Way of living. during the Cure, happen'd among the rest one Night, not only to drink excelfively of very hot Wines, but also to exercife the Venereal Act feveral Times fur ceffively with a common Strumpet; the immediate Confequence of which was that not only his whole Yard was enflamed to the highest Degree, but also out of the Wretbra flow'd above a Pound of floridBlood in a few Hours time: No Stone was left unturn'd to asswage the Tumour, Inflammation and Flux, by all the most proper Remedies that could be thought of, but in vain, till by reiterated Venefellious the Flux ceased, and the Tumour abated to fuch a Degree, that in a few Weeks after. by the Use of other proper Medicines, he was reftor'd to perfect Health quantism

I could not forbear to infert this Infrance, to shew how absolutely necessary Venasection is sometimes in the Gure of the virulent Genorrhea, and its Symptoms, but

con-

concerning its Use and Abuse in the Pozit self, of that we shall have Occasion to speak hereaften in its peculiar Place, it being now high time we should come to the fure and late way of curing the

This way tho it has been militaken by to many, yet will not be found to difficult, as fome have been apt to imagine, if we duely weigh the true Nature of the Diffuse we are to treat of

of the Dilease we are to treat of.

It is almost confess d by all, that the

virulent Gonourhaes or Running is owing to an Exulceration in the Proffate or some other Glandulous Parts in the Privities Now I appeal to all Chirurgeons who are but moderately vers'd in the Cure of Ulcers, whether their first Indication does not lead them to the cleaning of them from the putrid and corrupted Matter, before they entertain the least Thoughts of a Confolidation or Healing of them up; and now I appeal again from the Chirurgeon to the able Practitioner in this Disease, to give me a sufficient Reason why the same Method ought not to be follow'd in this kind of Ulcers as well as in all others? If they answer because it is more difficult both to reach and to carry off the putrid purulent Matter, in this case than in most others, by Region of the Situation of the Ulcer, I flatly deny their Affertion, fince it is evident by innumerable Instances, that the Way indigitated to us by

by benign Nature it felf, is indicient in all Respects to carry off the Malignand if duely allified by proper Remedies.

This being undeniable Matter of Fact, he that propoles to perform a sure and fafe cure in the Genorrhoa, must after Venasection (if the Circumstances of the Case require it) prescribe to his Patient a due Course of living, during the Cure; his Diet must be moderate, and rather cooling than hot, he must abstain from Wine as much as possibly can be, and from all Manner of violent Exercises, but above all from the Use of Venery, which exalts the Malionity of the Venereal Feras we have shewn just now. State of Jud

This done he ought to proceed to the Purgatives, to cleanie the Body of fuch peccant Humours as by falling upon the debilitated and affected Parts, produce most dangerous Symptoms there. To prevent this, two or three Purgatives, and these none of the strongest will be sufficient in most Cases, and amongst these, such as are mix'd with Diureticks are the most proper, as for Instance, others if the standard

Rec. Diagrid Or NV. Maritib and star silly it Crem. Tart. gr. XII. unq ods. cion los ford civing f. sim v deny their Affertion, fine it is evident by innumerable big ces, that the Way indigitated to us

Unto which if you please you may add Five or Six Grains of Antimony, diaphoretique or else you may prescribe the following Powder.

noted Physicians) than to tire and con-

Sal. prunell. ana. half a Scruples

The next 1.Xing. dingaider the use of

-pilem ods A. Misc. f. pulv. pro i dos.

Or if you are for Pills, take the following.

constitution of Reg. Extract. Rhei. half a Scruple.

dornol Diagrid gr. VIII.

bus reall Antimon diaph. gr. VI.

Cum ol Succin vel Guajac. q. f. f. pill. No V.

For those that can take neither Powders nor Pills you may order the following Draught.

red seine Been Blettuar lenitiv

-A on Hoor E succo rofar, one Drachm each.

-in Jud Crem. Tartar half a Drachm.

lagra ban lag Diagrid gr. VI.

of to go Aq. cichor. q. f. Mifc. f. hauftus.

I could prescribe many more of the same Nature, but these being sufficient, and such as will answer all the Indications of a Virulent Gonorrhaa, as far as they relate to Purgatives, I am willing rather to confine my self to a few, as well in these as

in the following Prescriptions, being such as are founded upon the undoubted Experience, both of my own and some other noted Physicians) than to tire and confound the Reader with a multitude of Receipts.

The next Indication after the use of Purgatives, is the cleaning of the Uscer, and at the same time to check the malignant Acrimony of the Venereal Ferment.

As to the first I most earnestly recommend the use of the Sal prunella, of Crem. Tartari, and of the Tart. Vitriolat. which by their Saline acuminate Particles, fearch into the very bottom of the Ulcer, and by their diaretique Quality carry off the Venom thro' the Urinal Passage; and in relation to the second, the Salt of Tartar and the use of Campbor and the Succinum are most commendable, by reason of the great quantity of the Sal volatile Oleofum they abound with, which being altogether of the Nature of an Alcali, contain a particular quality, not only to check the Acrimony of the acid pocky Ferment, but alfo by their volatility to dispel and expel it. For the better information of the Reader, we will insert the following Prescriptions, founded, as we told you before. upon unquestionable Experience.

a Virulent Genombert, as far as they relate to Purgatives, I am' willing rather to any fall to a tery, as well in each as

Reca Grem Tart half an Ounce.
Oculi Cancror. two Drachms.
Sal. prunell. five Drachms.
Antimon diapho two Scruples.
Camphor twenty four Grains.
Misc. f. pulv. divid. in XII part. aqual.

Of this Composition take four or five Powders a Day, at three or four Hours interval, and in the same manner you may do with the following, which will more effectually check the malignancy of the Venereal Ferment.

Cum Syr de vlaabus vad-

ger of a Timeralion, or the Tard of an infinite manager of a sure of a sure of the manager of the sure of the sure

Antim Diaph one Drachm.

Sal. prunell five Drachms.

Sal: Succin.

Misc. si pulv. divid. in XII. Part. aqual.

If you are for Pills, take the following Prescriptions.

Rec. Pulv. Ocul. Cancr.
Lap. Prunell.
Vilsum Sal- Tartar: Vitriol.

Cum Balsam, Peruv. Pulv. Sabina q. s. f. massa

Take of these from One Scruple to One Drachm, at several times in a Day; Or else

make wie of the following Electuary of Bolus, in I am with Dilus

Rec. Rolije montule.

National Milij Solis and 2 Scruples.

Sal. Succine XII. ghains.

Cum Syr. de duabus rad. f. Bolus.

Of this Composition take four or five All thefe Prescriptions must be made use of with this Caution that in case you find by the Strength of the Divreticks and the great Quaptity of the Malignant Mate ter, the Scrotum to be in imminent Dans ger of a Tumefaction, or the Tard of an Inflammation, to defift from, or at least to moderate the use of the Divreticks, by the greater Quantity of some cooling Medicines, fuch as the Sal. prunel. Ocul. cancror. according as the Circumstances of the Case require it, and in the mean while prescribe a cooling Diet to your Patient; and if it be needful, proceed to a moderate Venasection, all which must be left to the Discrecion of the able Practitioners now II

When you see the Malignancy of the virulent Gonorrhan to be pretty well removed, by its Colour, which then begins to appear more whitish, and not so section as before, you may then come gradually to the Balsamicks, and slight Adstringents, if there is a Necessity (for most commonly if the Venereal Ulcer is well cleansed, and the Malignity carried off, it will heal without any orther Trouble.)

Is a gradually, and then but not before, it is time to have Recourse to the Balfam of Sulphur, Turpenting and such like, mix'd with other proper ingredients, the Laqua Quenterani may in this case serve for one of the best Patterns that can well be given tits Composition is as follows:

Hear of Orin proceeds chiefly from the Inflammation and soil chiefly of Safe Urinal Pafface as well as notation Acrimony

and for Styl Inid. Florent. anal v Ounce. 1

is evacuated inifal ingh. and oner boar you

must endeavour to answer both these In-

dication of the state of the st

Inflammations I or After a gentle Digestion of twice twenty four Hours, diftill all thefe Ingredients thro' an Alimbick in the Balneum Marie, whereof the Patient is to take twelve Spoonfulls at Intervals every Day. But if instead of the Seed of the Lastuca, you Substitute the fame Quantity of Camphora you will make it much more effectual. This Composition will seldom fail to anfwer the defired Hopes both of the Practitioner and Patient, if us'd in due time, unless in be in very inveterate and putrid pocky Olgers, which must be treated with a more severe Hand, as we shall have Occasion to shew hereafter in a peculiar Chapter concerning the Gleet and invererate purrid plentivirupirulent Ganorhan, but before we conclude this, we must not forget to add something also of the Cure of those Symptoms, that are the usual Attendants of this Gonerhan, bus

The Symptoms that most frequently attend the virulent Gonorrhoa are the executive Heat of Urin, Inflammation of the Ward, and the Chordee. As the excessive Heat of Urin proceeds chiefly from the Inflammation and excertation of the Urinal Passage as well as from the Acrimony of the purulent and other Matter that is evacuated in the virulent Gonorrhoa, you must endeavour to answer both these Indications by such Remedies as allay the Heat and Acrimony of the Venom, and dispel those Obstructions which cause the Inflammations.

VITO answer the first End nothing is more proficuous than the frequent Ule of Then, and that in a confiderable Quantity at a time or instead of that the Decoction of Then Sure, by reason of its cooling and diuretick Quality, unto which you may, if you pleafe, add fome Milk; or effe you may order a Etifane, made of French Barley, Ray fins, Liquorice and a finall Quantity of Sarla parilla; and the better to allay the Pain occafioned by the Excoriation of the Passage of the Vard, and to cleanse the small Ulcers that are fometimes in the Privy Parts, you may make all Injection of la very strong Decocrion of Thea, with a few Grains of Campborn, and at the fame time drink

plentifully of Barley Water mix'd with Milk, or of the beforementioned. Ptilane.

28 If these Remedies prove insufficient, you make an Injection with a Springe with

may make an Injection with a Springe with

Case if it is possed in sound a fine and one of the control of the

Or with the following, if the Symptom prove too Rubborn for the preceeding.

Reo. Vitrial. alb.

Campbor. half a drachm of each,

Spir. Vini opt. 8 Ounces.

Misc. s. Injectio.

three or four Spoonfuls four times a Day, and it need to be proposed in the Ward office of the Ward office in at frails

but to the Ward to want to account the word Rec. a Bell Armen, one drachm,
- after all the Gampher, balfia feruple.
- and to mittle Gum Spir, Vin. q. f. f. Liniment,

With this you may anoint the Glans or Nut of the Ward, which will very much allay the Pain, and further the Operation of the Injections

ferv'd in the virulent Gonorrhoes, is what is commonly call'd the Chardee; in Latin Charda, because it draws the Yard together downward,

braw.

ward, as if it were done by the Means of a String; as this is most commonly the Effect of an Inflammation of the Yard, as we have shewn before; so it must be cured by the same Remedies. And in this Case if it happen in a young, sanguine and plethorick Habit of Body, Venasettion ought not to be neglected, no more than a cooling Diet, and the use of internal cooling Medicines, as for Instance;

motomy solt li aniwollor out drive to Reco Quar femolfrio de maje alla a drachma Amygdal, dulc. No. XX.

Aqui hordeat Lib. II.

dans to indeed Sach alburg of Emulsio.

Of this Emulfion let the Patient take three or four Spoonfuls four times a Day, at reafoinable intervals, and hold the Glass or Nut of the Yard often in a; ftrong Decoction of Thea, or for Want of that, in Milk mix'd with a little Campbora; and if this happens not to answer your Expectation, you may apply a Cataplasm of leaven'd Bread, Wine Lee and stale Beer, as likewise the before present d Liniment, of Bolus Arm. Camphon and Spirit of Wine, and keep the Body open, ofe once or twice a gentle Purge, such a one assis appropriated to the Nature of this Disease A as for Example divent Coner he signish for commonly call'd the Chardee; in Latin Chirds inskuse it draws the Yard together down

Disease; but those Cases are not so fre-

Rot. Sal. Prunel. Tartar. Vitriol.

Crem. Tart. and one Scruple. Diagrid. XVI Grains.

Misc. f. pulve divid in if part. aqual. pro ij. dosib.

With these and such like other proper Remedies made use of in due time and Place, you will not fail to allwage these Symptoms, which else not only prove often very trophlesome and even dangerous to the Patient, but also hinder the Cure. But we have said enough of the virulent Gonorrhan and its most usual Symptoms, and therefore its time we should now proceed to those which may be call'd rather the Consequences, than the Symptoms of the Consequences, than the Symptoms of that Discale, lince most frequently they owe their Origin rather to a neglected or ill manag'd Clap, than to any other Cause incident to the Nature of the Disease it self: I nity contracted by the Coition with a Person insected with the Venered Venom to the highest Degree, is such as to discover it sight (especially if it happen to light upon Persons of an ill Habit of Body) in its very Beginning, with all the most dreadful Symptoms that can be seen or thought to have any Relation to this such and the Discount of the same and the Remedies

Cream. I ALL: AND ONE SOPHERS.

Mile & und XI wind A Han . equal. pro

Tartar, Vitrial.

Of the Caruncula in the Urinal Pasblage, and the best Method of Curing

Symptoms, which elfe not only prove of

We have told you before, that the Venereal Heat of Urin if not allay'd in time, causes an Excoriation of the Verebra or Urinal Passage, and at last corroding Ulcers, which penitrate thro the very Substance of the Yard, and make Holes, thro' which the Urin passes as freely as thro' the Verebra it self, and oftentimes end in Fistula's or an absolute Mortification. Sometimes these Ulcers grow full of proud Flesh, or Excrescencies in the Urinal Passage, thence call'd Caruncula or Caruncles, and immediately produce a Difficulty, if not a total Stoppage of the Urin being most commonly occasion'd by the ill Management or Neglect of the virulent Ganorrhaa, viz. When either the Inslammation of the Yard is not timely check'd, or else when the healing up of the small Ulcers in the Passage is too much acceserated by Balsamicks and other preposterous Remedies

Remediden They are to be judged the more dangerous whe deeper they are frated with in the Padenda, for they are incident to Women as well as to Men, tho hot lo oftented the Female Sex us and mid

- Thefe Curuncula Venerea of Wenereal Ex descenties bin the Privites of Yard are food discover'd (either immediately after or during a virulent Gonorrhea) by the Difficulde or total Suppression of Urin, which is often artended with little hard Tumours on the outlide of the Yard, tho' not al-ways correspondent to the fame Place where the Caracula grows on the Infide, but sometimes higher, sometimes lower; and, if there be any doubt remaining, a Catheter put gently into the Urethra, will put the Point beyond all Dif-

This Symptom has oftentimes puzzl'd the most skillful Practitioners, and therefore several Methods and Ways have been invented to remove these Excrescencies, without endangering the adjacent Parts, natural Confolidation, without Which the Excrescency will grow again, and prove

more stubborn than before. Tis very remarkable what we find recorded in the Chamber of Accounts at dangerous Symptom: It feems Charles IX King of France being afflicted with Vene-real Carantles in the Orinal Paffage of his Yard,

Yard.

Yard punado use of a certain moted Chines geon named Geofrey Giappasus who corder'd the following Prescriptions table Kingi and had a Reward of 2000 Crowns given him for the Cure To open the Body by a gentle Burgative, which is abfolutely neselfery in this case, he prescribid the tob difcover'd (either imme Hottegruffergajwol

ring a virulent Gonorban) by the Difficulei Recow Call reconstrath an Oance and a half. often medant de de Glysiris wone drashme notto -le jon offet gucch Rofar 2 drachms, no Mife, f. Ratia ; capiet mane : paltes per dies Ku bibat decott, Jeg tepide & Qungesemot and

and if there be any doubt remaining a Cather listing Syrethy will put the interest and Although Septime all Diff Ovar. Passular. and I Handfuln busing Sem Malva alther mes side

Apis, Petroselin- and I diachin, and a half. nood overla Aq, fontana 2 pounds, vi 5101 Coq; ad 1 Pound, bibat ut supra, ni

The following Ointment was prescrib'd to remove the Excrescency and laming

more Rubin brund I roles Ol. Roles in Pour on buit gerufe Venet A Ounces veil In sinuoso Camphor, half an Ounce. 1 10000 Tutia prap, cum ag Rosar, balf an Aura praparat, and 3 Ounces.

Antimon Subtil. pulv. 1 Ounce and a half. Opii,

Cafes

Cafes, where there is nidilogiique verefaencondant cianans inaquidated and Powders, which alumina orq insugita feroloming the feed Exercisency are with much more

folidative on healing Ointment offer out of

ing hurtful to the adjacent Parts, by their Actions of the construction of the Constru

bild o Mif. f Unquent. Confolidativum.

In these Prescriptions, you see all the main Indications of the Cure of this difficult Symptom answer'd, viz. the preparing the Body by the two first, the removing of the Caruncula or Excrescencies, by the third, and the healing up of the Ulcers by the fourth, without making the least mention of the Method made use of, to convey the two Ointments intended for the removing of the Excrescencies, and consolidating the Ulcers to the affected Places, which is none of the least Difficulties belonging to this Cure.

But it may be supposed with good Reason, that these Liniments, or Ointments were immitted into the Passage of the Yard, by means of a thin wax Candle, or thin solid round piece of Lead, or perhaps of Gold, because it is said, that he was afflicted with Caruneles, for otherwise in these

15

Cases, where there is but one Excrescency, the Liquors, Ointhents of Powders, which are intended for the removing the said Excrescency are with much more Safety conveyed by Means of a bollow Ripe, to the affected Place, to prevent their being hurtful to the adjacent Parts, by their Acrimony, which is requisite to remove the Conuncular, but where the whole Urinal Passage is less or more below with these Excrescencies, (as it seems that this was the King's Case) the Business is effected much better by a wax Candle, or solid Piece of Lead, adapted to the bigness of the Urinal Passage, especially if the Ointments made use of, are not very Corrollive, as in effect the Ointment prescribed to the King, is very moderate in that restoed.

The hollow Pipes invented by the molt able Practitioners of our Age, are made either of Silver, Gold, Linnen, or Lead, Those made of Gold and Silver, must be taken care to be well Polished on the out side, and to be adapted to the bigness of the Vrinal Passage, that is, to receive it, and at the Extremity which is to remain without the Passage, it ought to have its Concavity somewhat larger, than where it enters the Vrinal Passage, for the Conveniency of blowing the Powders thro the hollowness of the Pipe to the affected Part of you propose to make use of a Linnen Pipe, you must take fine Holland dip

Oil, and after this, wind it round a piece of thin Wood or Iron, adapted to the bigness of the Vrinal Passaga, and when it is well cooled, draw it off, and use it; or else you may first of all wind the Linnen Cloath, round the before mention'd piece of Wood or Iron, which must be besmear'd with a little Turpentine, and then dip it in melted Wax, and after it is cooled, draw out the Wood or Iron, besmear the outside of the Linnen Pipe with a little Oil, and after you have tied a strong Thread to one end of it, put it into the Winal Passage, for the intended Use.

I must after all confess, that in my own Practice I bave at all times preferr'd a Leaden Pipe made after the fame Manper as the before mention'd ones of Gold or Silver, before all others; but great Care must be taken that it be made very smooth on the out fide, for Lead being a rough fort of Metal may elfe hort or wound the tender Paffage of the Tard; but due Care being taken to have it well smooth'd. it is certain, that it has a peculiar Quality in it felf of confuming by Degrees all forts of Excrescencies; I have also sometimes made whe of a folid Piece of Lead, made very fmooth, which being anointed at that End, which is to be inferted into the Passage of the Yard, with certain Ointments fome of which thall be fet awobearts this which the Style paties,

boa

down will certainty by Degrees remove Oil, and after this, wind esigne die die Treely with my felf indebted vehichtifor the use of a this wood but Pope for to Style and this cafe to the Experience of the great and learned Riversia, who relates the Cafe of a certain Auftin Fivary that was affin ded with an Extrescency, timithe Neck of the Bladder for feveral Years, and had in vain try'd the Pulin Subina, With fome in ther fuch like Medicines without Wax Candle Aulast being almost distracted with Pain, he implores Riverius Help, who commiferating this Condition, order dhim to wear ab smooth Leaden Wire in his Vrethra without Intermission endeavouring by Degrees to pass it forward into the Neck of the Bladder; this he effected by little and little, by making ouse at first of a small Wire, and some time after of a bigger, till it found a free Passage into the Bladders and continuing to wear it there Day and Night for a pretty while, he bed gan to make Water freely and without Care being taken to Lays Days in an anied ora

Alf indebted for this Experiment to the fair mous Riverais, for the Use of the leaden Pipe or Style, but this I must also once more inseleate to my Readers, that in case they choose the folid Style before the hollow Pipe, they must proceed with the utmost Caution, for Fear of corroding the achiesent Parts thro' which the Style passes,

and

and of introducing a pernicious Inflammation in the whole Yard, which may end in a Mortification and Gangrene, where of Producing the many Inflances, were it for my purpose to fell up this Treatise with a great Number of Examples which would serve only to make it swell into a vast Volume. Eniwollog and all a 10

But after having spoken sufficiently of the inferiments serving proceed to the Remedies required for the Cure of this most dangerous and will ficult Symptom.

After a very gende and proper Purgative, fuch as have been prescrib'd before in the Carelofthe Voyukanh Cofforthan and a editioner distribution of the same may especial and discounter stay to the life by immediate daren multbbe takent too remove THE TEX CHE Councies Proposed intering i proper Remedies has Wiethsbofoefithing Ways Gant die Billet buil sadenliblichistylen er hollow Rioseuther the Wrethen to the affected Parte Inches Exchescency be to bly spongious. ienis ashmonly takeno off imawenty four Hoasouqual by phevole loboline Pulvin Sabina, but if it proves of a fleshy and more fold Sabitance, then it Trequises both longer times and much thonger Remedies; whereof we will give you only tome of the choicell and most approv'd. Mile- Ongwentum

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the and little on a since, and appear in

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and of introducing a pernicious laftamation in the whole Yard, which may employed a first which may of adjusted filt in the world of adjusted of adjusted to the second of adjusted which a great year look it first make which would ferve only to make it fively into a second of the second of the make it fively into a second of the second of th

Or else the following:

But after having spoken sufficiently of the western by and a too the state of the state of the state of this most suited of singuished the state of this most suited of singuished by the state of the state of the state of singuished by the state of the state of suited of the state of the sta

vaft Volume.

there Powders you must blow through the Pipe which is before intersed into the which and directed exactly to the affected Party for often and according as the Circumstances of the affected flant and the Party entirequire it; fill you find the Carmy but or Exceptancy quite confumed, and then proceed to the Confolidation as we first fee anon: If you are rather for Ointerments, take the following Prescriptions:

book Pares, class which the Style paties,

And the Recups Butye, recents 3 Idraelmess of Antibonical megan Gera I draolom and a balf.

And to consol vino afferebinth. 2 drachmes.

White f. Unguentum.

Or .

often but I was never fond of this Reguide of the church warm world her Que which is mich dronger in a still formed

I know a certain Pradicioner, very well Skill de crossing the suspendies who

the on wardendsord in deliver with a Com-

in Unio this you may add a Drachm of the Flores coffice being that faline Substance that you see swimming on the surface of the Lime Water, which you may take off with a Spoon, and mix as much of it, as we have faid before with the other Ingredients, and make it up into an Ointment.

These Ointments you may convey to the Just centy finithe Nath, by means of at Mire dippids into it, and then put thro' she dollow Ripe inferted, in the Yard, to the affected Hartotill the Carwinia be conformed a biored bated's ammuch siefer ways than what is newformed by a Wax Candle. unios it be in Cafes where there are dimais Grenolis What it is more conveniently perform'd by a folid Style or Wax Candle; but then as I told you before, be careful not oto cause an Exulteration, by adding too great a quantity of the Corrofives. Those that have a mind to make afe of the Appen Calcut on Lime Water, may do sitaby firinging at gently ap as schole as a per con to the Corrected by litthe and little at a time, and repeat it often. often, but I was never fond of this Remedy, and the diore recommend the preceeding Heritagrious before in a doidw

I know a certain Practitioner, very well Skill'd in her Gares of Mis Difease, who in case of a student Chruncula, anoints the outward part of the Yard, with a Composition of the Unquentum de Althea, ol. chamamil of Lilia. Yand for the stolousing that you see swimming on the individual Chamamil on the which we have the following the Lilia on the swimming on the individual the Lime Water, which you may take off with a Security stolous of it, as well as the other individual of it, as gredients, and malmongraph into an Ointerner, and Alum. voch. ana 2 Ounce of the Skill of the Nature of the students.

These Ointments you may convey to to Thefer Inguedients imust the Levigated open a marble Brone invoiab Powder with the best Vintegar, and then gespood to the Son, of the Winegar bet culte dryld ont this Operation multabet rebeated once or evice? or thraced till your find and wCorro fiveness won remains in thendraid Powder, which will most commonly require eight ently perform'd byanobosillas wait's aven Candie; but then as I told you before, be. careful seamOto caulor alo Exalleration, by -700 9th to Victorry to mace and hilfs rollyes. Those that have a mind to make Boil cheld two Ingredients tofthe Con-Aftency long Plaistenmind then ladd toent, of the before preferibed Pawders one Onnce bie and little at a time, and repeat it often.

Spatula, till it becomes pretty hard. The Spatula, till it becomes pretty hard. The With this Compositions he beforears small Wax, Candles, adapted to the bigboness of the Urinal Pallage, but only at the Extremity, which is, to Hough the affected Part, and so insents them gently into the said Pallage; he renews his Wax. Candle every three hours, and so plies it without intermission for sixe, six, or eight Days, till he sinds the Excrescency to be quite consumed, after which, he cleanses the Ulcer with the following Decoction, to prepare it for sa kind Consolidation.

Rec. Hord non ex cortic. 2 Pugis,

Rad Aristoloch, see an Ounce

Alai has indean and a halfo

Boil these in Fountain Water, till one half of it be evaporated then strain it, and add to it, of Honey of Roses two Ounces; convey this to the User by means of a Syringe, to be repeated three or four times a Day, for several Days successively. I have known thin to have followed this Method with very good Success; but after pall it, the betore mention'd Ointment be put at the End of a solid Wire or Style, and be thus convey a thro a hollow Leaden, or Silver Pipe to the Caruncula, the Operation will suc-

safety! and with much more

But let us now come to the Confolidation of the Ulcers; which you may perform with the utmost Certainty and Selcurity (provided they be duely cleanfed and prepared for Healing) by the following Remedies.

Or make use of the following.

Rec; Bol. Armen Oliban, and a Drachm and half. Camphor. KV. grains. Misc. f. pulvis.

These Powders you must blow thro' a Ripe inserted into the Unital Passage to the affected Part, and continue so doing, till the Useer be brought to an entire Consolidation. But I can't forbear to obtain this Place, that as the Powders are apt to be wash'd away by the Urin that passes that way, neither stick so close to the inside of the Useer as the Ointments do, by reason of their Unctuosity. I have always in this Case preferr'd these before

the Venereal Diffeafe.	898
the Powders quind therefore though	e at ton
give you the following Prescription	13. Tall 8
digital smok as a mitteliation for	
one to vie Ferr Sigillat. a druchm an	d abalf
-ma) to an is Bol. Atmenta drachins.	- Parl farts -
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haves and Indications of the DIP	Circum .
Or elfe you may make use of t	
lowing dament as the Private	acts.
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Of these Qintments you must put	a Gnall
Quantity at a Time at the Extre	nity of
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nat Paffagen convey it to the Ulcer,	Locho-
will flick eldfe by reason of its fifty, and perform its Operation me	ore inch
cellifully than the presenting row	ers-
if won are deimons at certain inte	rvais to
make use of Injections, to further 1	be Lire
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not Hassage some spinieds Wine mixed with Bolus, or some sor some sor some sor some some side of These mix'd with a little Tutia, or some high rectify'd Spinie of Wine, in which you have distoly'd before a small Quantity of the Balsam of Sulphin and a few Grains of Camphora. If you make use of these Remedies with Discretion and Judgment, so as to adapt, and to augment or diminish the Dosses of your ingredients according to the Circumstances and Indications of the Discrete, you will feldom sail of your solutions.

I had almost forgot to put you in mind, that while you are labourings to remove the Excrescency by means of a hollow or solid Pipe, you must withdraw it sometimes in order to give Vent to the Urin, which if it will not flow steely, by reason of the Excrescency, that lies in the Way, you must apply a Catheter, which will answer your End in this Points and manage and must be answer.

Before I conclude this Chapter, I can't confirm to inferm remarkable Account concerning the Communication of the Communication of the time, which is this view of the time, which the Baffage of his Yard, after the Cure of a virulent of congrebus, for that he could not evacuate his Urin with the could not evacuate his Urin with the made thirt to get a freshio the Running of which provide so virulent and cor-

WARREA THE EAST

counties, that it eat away the Caruneule, which being evacuated together with his Union, people of be of a roundith Figure, and of the Bignets of a Grey-Peat the hore volatile Particles

Porcs and Passages of the Gentals and produce an Expec. TiA: Hein while the more fix'd and viscid ones remain on the

Of the Shankers, Warts, and other fromgious Exercises, as well near the Eundament as the Pravy Rages, and otheir Cure, and

The E Shankers are certain small Ulcers appoin the Glans of Nut of the Vard, of upon the Prepuce in Men, and upon the Labia of the Privities in Women. These Ulcers as well as the General pirulents it felf, owe their Origin to an impure Contain, viz. when the Venereal Ferment being to far involved in a slimy wiscid Matter, as not to be able to penetrate thro the Pores of Passage of the Yard, adheres to the outlide of it, and there inserts its Lenomous Operation, by corroding the tender Substance of that Part, and producing those small Ulcers generally known by the Name of Chankers of Shankers, But very often also these Ulcers are the Concomitants and Symptoms of a virulent making nant Gonorrhan and much oftener the

Confequences of an illeur'd Glap, and are then attended formetimes with Babos, Penerally Raprises, &c, as in the former, they and feldom without a Phymolis, Paraphymolis, &c.

In the first, the more volatile Particles of the Venereal Ferment, enter thro the Pores and Passages of the Genitals and produce an Expliceration there, whilst the more fix'd and viscid ones remain on the exteriour Part, do there by their Corroliveness produce these Uscers; in the latter the purulent Venereal Contagion being check'd in its natural Course, and as it were hemm'd in, breaks thro' the adjacent Parts, and thus discovers it self soon after either on the Glans or Labia, by these Uscers, or by Bubo's in the Groid, or by Inflammations and Tumors in the Testicles and Scrotum; and sometimes by all these three Symptoms at a time.

The Cure of these Uscers must be directed according to the Difference of their Causes; I know it is a common Practice among some of our modern Practicioners to have Recourse in this case to violent Vomitives, and especially Mercurial ones; without the least regard to their Difference, whether they be Symptomatical or not; but I can't but highly condemn this Method, as contrary to the Indication and Nature of this Difference, which shewe us the Way to clear the infected Party from the Veneral Communion, by the Means of these Uscers, and not to draw the Posion

Into the interiour Parts of our Bodies, by rendring it more volatile, and throwing it into the Mais of the Blood, where it will be fure to discover it felf, soon or late either in a consummated Pox, or at least in such other Daltempers as have a near Relation to, and in Effect owe their Origin to the Penerest Ferment that lies lurking in the Mais of the Blood, and its Juices; besides that these violent and frequent Vomitives being most commonly interioral, Mercury in this Operation as well as in all others, is sure to diplay himas in all others, is fure to display him-felf in his due Colours, and to act his Part with a Vengeance in the Head, by canting violent Pains, Inflammations, Tumours and Defluxions, in the Lungs by Coughs, and Confumptions, and all over the Body by Rheumatilins, Lamenels, Swellings and Heavinels in the Limbs, whereof I have given you an undeniable Instance before, and could bring many more of the same kind, were it for my present purpose to clog this Treatise with repeated Accounts of the same Nature.

Frequent and Violent Vomitives, I say, in these Ulsers, as well as strong and often reiterated Purges are pernicious, and to is Venesection, unless it be under certain Circumstances, when they are join'd with a Phymolic, Paraphymolic, or Venereal Ruptures, where the Urgency of their violent Symptoms, and perhaps also the

Con-

Constitution of the Prints of da Constitution of the Patient may require an immediate Aid by Venalection; but then also it ought not to be done without Caution; for fear you hould be soo lawiff in the Letting of Blood. The Cure of this Difeale therefore confit in the cleaning of these Uscers, by proper tergent and discutient Remedies, such as the Aloes, Myrrb, Sale prunell. Virid et Spirit of Wine, Campher, &c.
In the beginning of a flight Infection especially if these Ulcers are not either the Concomitants or Consequences of a virulent Gonorrhoea, they are sometimes cuplantagin. mix'd with a lietle Spir. vin. Camphorat, and some Sal Prunell. But in Case they prove too stubborn to give way to that Remedy, you must have recourse to stronger; The following Prescription I have known to be very effectual, both in allaying the Inflammation of the Yard which frequently attends these Ulcers, and in cleaning them from their putrid Matter. - avi ponal Ret. Albam. "Odo. No. IV. diw to but gnord Age Plantag. fo Ounces, edt ni Sound & Traffirm Lands Eppernicions, and Let thefe Ingredients Rand in digestion for four of five Days, after which you may decant the Liquot, and dip in it mail Conlinen Rags, which you must apply to the whole Gian; and Prepute of the Yard, and change them five or lix times in 24 Hours, or elfe you may make use of the following, which is more searching than the former.

East sould be things well together in an East sould be to it of the sould be to it of the sould be to it of the sould be to it together feveral, the sould be to it together feveral, the sould be to it is the together feveral, the sould be to it is the together and keep it the way are use.

the ingredients in midsar Gempolition, there is not a shall only the Sal armoniae, and which diffolyes only the Sal armoniae, and which diffolyes only the Sal armoniae, and sal armoniae only the sal armoniae, and sal armoniae sal

lines Rags, which you must apply to the who lad strain and strain the change them five or spruchus in 24 Hours, or eigened and the following, which is more with the following, which is more your circumstants about the for-

Mix these things well together in an Earthen Vessel, and afterward add to it of Salt of Tartar, two Quinces, shake it together several times in a Day, and at last, when it is well served, decant the

Liquor, and keep it for your use.

Notwithstanding the Sublimate is one of the Ingredients in this Composition, there is not a grain of Mercury in the Liquor, which dissolves only the Sal Armoniae, and the Vitriol and the Sal mherewith the Mercury was sublimated, which being cast down to the Bottom of the Vessel by the Salt of Tarters remains there in Form of a Precipitate, whill the more subtil Parts of the Viscol and Salt being separated by the Sublimetian of their gross and most corrosive Particles, and now incorporated and united by the Dissolution of the Rain Water with the Salt of Tarter, and Salt Armaniae, are thereby rendred capable to correct and cheek the apid Veneral Ferment, and search into the very Bottom of the Ulcers without the least Danger or Suspicion of any noxious Corroliveness.

And, upon this Occasion I can't but forewarn all Practitioners as well as Patients, in this Case, as they tender their

Consciences

Consciences and Health to abstain from the Use of Spirit of Mitrial, and such like corroding Remedies, which being apply'd outwardly to these chancerous Ulcers, unite with the correspondent Ferment contain'd there, (as being of the same Nature) and occasion fresh Inflammations and foresimes incusable Gangrages od Ifithele Hiers be very deep, and caldons at the Edges, as often times they are, you must have Recourse alo to Digellives, after the Gleaning by which means; the Remnants of the Kenom will be carry'd, off with the Sames of the UIcerso and thefel be ducky prepard for Confelidation bord

Confeidations production of can't recommend to you a more fafe and more efsectual Remedy, than what us'd to be preferib'd by a certain Chirurgeon and Reactitioner in the Venereal Distales of my old Acquaintance, which take as fol-Male of the Blood, you will antol

in value endea-

-andre file it vel 1 20 Leti 2 Ounces. chance varied cever herein, theyewill some and an Cera citrin and an Ounce . lad a ban with is worfe, tranflo sigly slow Terebintb. & Drachms. -0 q of in poi Lapid Calam half an Ouncenor evelened T. Ceruff los. 3 Drachms. vd find course is Tur prap. Thur, ana adrachm cadeavouring lad a ban the virulent Verdur drye its former Chan-Oliban. nel.

hedricher heigh Meigh to abstain from the Use of Spring of schooling Remedie and Spring and such like corroding Remedie and selection being apply'd out which a qualitative of the serment contain'd there, (as being of the same National and selections) buye and ity femained affect the heating and drying up of the Ulcers he wied to remove them, by applying to it the The Old distantion with a very final Shantity of the wired of byprowy are. will hot at all times answer your Expel dation, uniles due regardo set had to ethe internal Cause, which produces these and cers in the Privy Parts I as it happens most especially in these Charkers which up pear after the preposterous Cure of substraint Contor bies. By which the Posson being force back, not only into the adjal cent Paris, But allow in Joine Measure line to the Mass of the Blood, you will winder these Circumstances, I say, in vain endeavour the heating up of these Ulcers; or if by chance you fucceed therein, they will break out as foon in another Place, as they are healed up, or elfe, which is worfe, tranffer the Poison into the whole Mass of the Blood, and all its Juices, and so produce a confummated Pox; Therefore you must remove the internal Cause, first by endeavouring to turn the virulent Venereal Matter again into its former Chan-

nel i. e. to make the Packy Venom to evacuate it felf thro' the Yard and Privities, as it did before; but, if you can't succeed in your Endeavours, as it happens very often that you cannot, especially if these Shankers don't appear till a confiderable time after the untimely stopping of the virulent Gonorrhaa, it is then high time to have a care, for fear of the worst, and to cleanse the Blood of those Venereal Impurities, which have been transplanted thither by the preposterous Cure of the Clap, both to accelerate your absolute Cure of the Shankers, and to prevent a total Infection of the Blood, which must needs end in an absolute Pox.

no To attain to this End you can do no better, than to make use of proper Sudorifiques, fuch as by their unctuous alcaline and volatile Particles, are duely qualifu'd to subdue the acid Ferment of the Venereal Poison, and expell it thro' the Pores of the Body; which Indications may be answered by the Decoction of the Guajacum; with the addition of other proper In-

gredients is for Instance. We to deed

30%

alt yd of Rec. Rafur. Lign Guajac. X Ounces. Saffatras VI. Quices. Fernant, by a lorenido chianance are beyery deep, you medinequires e and accom-Paliwo of Polypod. and 3 Ounces. Rafur Corn. Geros il rotto 10 Ebor. ana 4 Ounces. Sem. Anifi 2 Drachms.

H

Anti-

Antimon groß mod contus d'ineptialigat.
half a Pound.

Infule these Species for twice twenty four hours, in XVI or XVIII Pounds of fair Water, and add to it about fix or eight Ounces of white Tartar, after which, you must let it boil in a covered Pot or Vessel, to the Consumption of half the Quantity, afterward strain it and keep it for use; Of this Decoction let the Patient take four Ounces every Motning, and as many at Night, unto which, to augment its Sudorifique Virtue, you may add to each Dose every Day, about one Scruple Sal absynthii, Scordi, or Card. Bened. and continue it thus for fourteen Days, or three Weeks, according as you find there is occasion; and in the mean while, make use of your before prescribed Abstergent and Digestive Remedies, which if you do in a regular Way, you will not fail of meeting with good Success; and feeing the Ulcers tend to healing, which is very often brought to Perfection by the Strength of Nature it felf, without any other additional Remedies, but in case by the Malignity and Acrimony of the Venereal Ferment, by a long Continuance are bevery deep, you may accelerate and accomplish their Consolidation, by the following, or other fuch like Remedies. Etor, and A Ounces.

Som. Asi & 2 Bruchers.

DE DISWID Rec. L. Lapo Calaminar. 180 . 23189

end of the Y. Shire of Propuce, and

hada I on to Liebargyr and Drachm.

oran led of to Onguentum molle.

After which you may make use of the following two Ointments.

of should of Turis prop. 3 drachms.

Gamphon, half a drachm.

Chem Sport Finz q. f. f. Ungnews molle. I will a

Women than in Men) and

yam nov Rec. Mafticho bull off

-10 I s to ant Winig. and 2 drachms.

slaid w board Ceruffee 3 drachms.

Cum spire Pin Camphorat of Unquent. molles of

Among the Consequences of the Chankers, but more frequently of the Gonorrhea Viruliana must be rank'd also the
Warts of Condylomata, which are divided
into three forts from their different Figures; for if in resembles a Fig., it is
call'd Ficus or Mariscapida Mulherry, Morusa
and if it appears with a thin root, and
thick on the cop, it is called Pensille; these
Excrescences are occasioned by the Acrimony of the Watter which issues from the
Yard and Privy Parts, or from the Vene-

real Ulcers, which corroding the folid Parts, cause an opening and afterward an Excrescency. They appear in Men chiefly on the Glans of the Yard and Prepuce, and in Women most commonly on the Labia and near the Fundament (because the corrosive Venereal Running is apt to fall more that Way in Women than in Men) and fometimes also within their Privities, tho, sometimes they are also observed in Men near the Fundament: They are fometimes very hard, and sometimes of a spongious Nature. The last are not so difficult to be cur'd as the first; a little Pulv. Sabina apply'd to them commonly removes them, in twice twenty four Hours; and if they are of the Kind of the Penfiles, you may easily take them off, by Means of a Horfes Hair or other strong Thread, which being tyed very close round the thin Part or Root of the Excrescency, it will dry up and drop off in a few Days, without any further Trouble of only page

But in case they are hard and without any opening, you must take them off by Corrosives, but with this Caution, to proceed by little and little; and therefore you may first try what you can do with the following Mixture.

and in it appears with a thin root, and thick on the capinomra calls? Person it is it is a few and experson by the standard of the standard of

Aceti vini, cum pauxil. Spirit.
Sulph. per Gampan. fortivicat
6 Ounces.

In this Mixture dip fine Linnen Rags, and with it often bath the hard Warts or Excrescencies; but if they don't give way to this, the best Remedy you can make use of is the Bulyrum Antimonij, which confifting of the fulphureous Barticles of that Mineral diffolyid and intermixed with the Saline Parts only of the Sublimate, is more proper to dispel these Remnants of the Venereal Poison, than the Spirit of Vitriol and fuch other like Corrolives, which confift only of acid Particles. However, in the use of this Buyrum you must not forget to proceed bus with the utmost Caution, as I told you before, fo as to touch the Wart only by little and little once a day, till is is quite confum'd, and if you find any opening remaining, you may easily heal it up with Ointment made of Lithargyr Con ruff. Twie. Turpentine and fuch like. I mig

on a great Virilen and Quantity of the Veneral Adatter that is in the front the teneral Surrelace, join'd to the in Infposition of the Body, as in Phletheur, Languine and oftentimes also in Maja choick Could entirens, especially if Ref H Prended vE(Hishamkers; but much oftent from the it was ement either of the Fatient or Fractions; during either of the Fatient or Fractions; during either of the Fatient or Fractions;

CHAP, XI.

Of the Phymosis and Paraphymosis,

THE Phymosis is an Inflammation of the Brepuce, and Swellings of the Glass of the Yard, the first enclosing the last to such a Degree, as sometimes to induce a total Stoppage of the Urine, or at least a great Difficulty in its Evacuation.

The Paraphymoforon the other hand is a slipping back of the Prepuce occasion diby a violent inflamination of the Glam of the Tard, so as not to be brought over in and by its shrinking chose together in Wrinkles oftentimes hindring the free Passage of the Urine.

Both these Symptoms derive their Origin from the same Cause, wiz. sometimes from a great Virulency and Quantity of the Venereal Matter that issues from the Yard in the Venereal Gonorrhoea, join'd to an ill Disposition of the Body, as in Phlethorick, Sanguine, and oftentimes also in Melancholick Constitutions, especially if they are attended with Shankers; but much oftener from the ill Management either of the Patient or Practioner, during the vi-

rulens Gonorhaa; or fometimes from both. They are owing to the ill Conduct of the Patients, when they, instead of using a moderate and cooling Diet, and abstaining from all immoderate Exercises, but especially from Venery, glut themselves frequently with a hot Diet and rich Wines, and exercise the Veneral Act with fo much Violence. and to fuch a Degree as to cause a most vehement excessive Agitation in their Spirits, and confequently in the Venereal Ferment which being thereby exalted, and volatiliz'd, spreads it self into the adjacent Parts of its Refidence, and there canfes an Inflammation and Swelling, which are the immediate Causes of these two before-mention'd Symptoms

They are owing to the ill Management of the Practitioner, when he, instead of following the Path chalk'd out to him by Nature to throw off the Venereal Venom of the virulent Gonorrhea thro' the Paffage of the Yard or Privities, Stops that Courfe by the unfeafonable use of Balfamicks, and other preposterous Applications, and thereby forces the virulent Matter that issued from thence, to discharge its venomous Quality and Effects into some other Part: Or fometimes also, when the faid Practitioner, intending to follow the Steps of Nature, by endeavouring to expel the Venereal Poison by detergent and diuretick Medicines, exceeds the due Bounds, and by overdoing the Point, with-H 4

out having a sufficient Regard to the other Circumstances and Symptoms (such as must of Necessity be left to the Judgment of the Practitioner) forces the corrolive and malignant Matter with too much Precipitation into the adjacent Parts, as the Tard and Glans, Serotum, Testioles, &c. of the last of which, we shall have Occasion to speak at large in the next following Chapter.

Concerning the Cure of these two pernicious Accidents, it is to be observ'd, that as the Chief and commonly the molt urgent Indication in the first of them, is to remove the Inflammation and Tumour of the Glans of the Yard, or of the Prepuce, or perhaps of both, fo Recourse may be had in this Case to what has been faid before in Relation to the Inflammation of the Tard, and Shankers, fo that, next to the administring of Venzsection, (especially in Plethorick, Sanguine and vigorous Constitutions) and a very gentle but proper Purgative, (which may be repeated as occasion requires) you must order your Patient a cooling Diet whilst you endeavour by proper external Applications (such as have been prescrib'd in the preceding Chapters) to allay the Violence of the Inflammation. which if it be done, the Prepuce will foon return to its natural State; but if this Accident be fo stubborn as not to hearken to these Remedies, you may very well conclude, that there are under the Prepuce on the Glans of the Yard, certain ExulceBrukerations occasion diby the Malignity and Acrimony of the Matter which flows from the Kard in the Virulent Congressed and being detain'd betwixt the Prepuce and Glass corrodes sits. Substance and produces most painful Exulcerations, which are the more dangerous and troublesome, because they lie concealed and out of the Reach of the Practitioners Hands.

when the Glans of the Yard is almost covered (as it frequently happens) with a most malignant fort of crusty Chankers or Shankers which being covered by the Prepuce will not give way to any outward Remedies.

des, most Chirurgeons are always ready to have Recourse to their Iron Instruments, vainly imagining, that they should not answer the Character of their Name and Profession (both which owe their Defect to Manual Operation) unless they forward their Exercise of their Chyrurgical Instruments

Thus they too often make an Incision in the Prepuce, in the Phymesis, by this Means to open themselves a way to come with more Freedom to the Glans and the Ulcers that lye conceal'd there; but erroneously: For, if these Ulcers owe their Origin to the Acrimony of the Matter, that issues from the Urinal Passage of the Yard, in the virulent Gonerahan, they

may (especially if taken in time) be remov'd by proper Injections and fyringing betwixt the Nut of the Ward and the Prebuce. but if their Gaule proceeds from a Chankerous virulent Humour, and they are become very deep and crulty, at the Edges. the Operator will be never the mearer to the Cure, for having purchis Patient to a painful, troublefomet and often dangerous Incision, which instead of accelerating the Cure, fometimes ferves only to encrease the inflammation, and to produce a Mortification, especially in melancholy Conftitutions, without the least Advantage towards the removing of these malignant Ulcers, which being nourified by the infectious Source of the Blood, will not, as we told you before hearken to any outward Remedies, before the internal Cause be removed, which done, their Malignancy will abate, and the external Applications may and will take Place with-Scent to Manual Operation Individual vine two

In such difficult Cases therefore as these, you must immediately after Venzsection (unless there should be certain Indications to the contrary) and a gentle Purge or two have Recourse to the Decoction of Guajacum, Suffessas, Sarsaparilla and such like, fortify'd with proper Sudorificks, such as have been prescrib'd before in the Chapter of the Shanker's, by which Means the Malignity of the Ulcers being allay'd and the Humour which afforded them Nourishment

corrected and expell'd one of the Mass of Blood, tis then time to give Nature a helping Hand by proper Fomentations. Injections, Cataplasms, &c. such as have been inferted already, but for the better Information of the Reader, we will add the two following, which if apply'd in due time, and according to the Method fet down here, will never leave the Practitioner defitute in version of him denice of differed or rather diselled, a first Quan-

Sail do Reed of Leaven'd Bread & Ounce to list ton alepipeon's Dung bulf an Ounce. A E by word o Syfter Sambuc. one handful. true listened in your Cure, which will be

Boil it in good ftrong Stale Beer or Stour. and afterward add to it wasterned being the chioned proper Remedies to cleanfeithe

di Stote Camphore 2 Drachmiens com to gaird of Milong. Cheuphalman Cont. set

them to a good and lasting Confolidation, If you will rather choose a Fomentation. you will scarce meet with one that will give you more effectual Proofs of its Vertues in this kind, than the following: of a certain Geo leman of the long Robe,

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bus havide collection Mercurial to maintain same

moinsman Menth, and I Handful. Join &

Hor. Rof. Camomara ads ri

of Harmin b Sambuc. Malv. and half & odw . owo T and Handful . stog A cincows

amiland sie D. Salv. Parietar. driv mid thele -leterout any internal Remedies) for many corrections at any distanted of the Male of the Male of the Male of the Manne a heremdon's faith distanted Fomentations.

Injections, Cataplains, Gr., fach as have Total Boil all thefe Species together in Rain Water, and with the Decodion frequently foment the affeded part : If you pleafe you may dillolve in it one Drachmief Camphor of or elfe make an Unjection with the Spirit. Vini Camphor. in which has been dissolv'd, or rather digested, a small Quantity of Greene With these and fuch like Remedies, you will doubtlefs not fail of Success provided you have observ'd a true Method in your Cure, which will be accomplished thas, without any further Manual Operation, unless it be the Application of proper Remedies to cleanse the Ulcers; and, as has been shewn before in the true Cure of the Shankers, to bring them to a good and lasting Consolidation, I fay to a lasting Consolidation; for junless the inward Cause be removed they will certainly break out again pof this I can't forbear to give you an Instance, of a certain Gentleman of the long Robe, who by his frequent and excessive Debauches having contracted a Phymosis, and a most violent Tumour and Inflammation in the Scrotum and Tefficles (he being Clappid dong before) apply'd himfelf to a certain Apothecary in this Town, who ply'd him with feveral forts of Cataphaims (without any internal Remedies) for many Weeks

Weeks together, but without the least Amendment, the enot being able either to stand or fit; I was fent for to a private Lodging, which he had taken on purpose to conceal his Misfortune from his Acquaintance, and upon a due Examination of all the Circumstances of his present, Condition. I found shim of a melancholick Disposition, and a very ill Habit of Body; and understanding that he had been afflided with a very virulent Gonorrhea for feveral Months, I had all the Reason in the World to suspect, that what with the long Continuance of that Disease, and the Stubbornness of the Phymofis, there lay conceal'd some virulent crusty Shankers under his Prepuce upon the Glans, which being owing to and nourish'd by this time by the infected Mass of the Blood, would in all likelyhood not admit of any real Cure, without the Use of proper internal Remedies; I told him my Opinion, but he being for a dispatchful Cure, as he call'd it, infifted upon the Application of some external Remedies, which I being unwilling to confent toto the Apothecary (with the Patients Approbation) makes an Incision in the Prepuce, applies his external, repelling, and mercurial Remedies, and at last as he Ithought, removes the Shankers; but these soon after breaking out again, the mistaken Lawyer, instead of a dispatchful Cure, was fore'd to go thro' a Salivation, which, as his Chirurgeon (that falivated, him) not

him) affires him, has made him a new Man, yet not 10, but that there remains something like a scirrhous Tumour in his serotum, and certain small but very hard Protuberancies on the Chias or Mar of his Tard; which to me seem to be infallible Signs, that the Evil is not so far removed but that it may appear again after sometime, the it lies concealed as yet, for in these melancholick Constitutions, the Manneral Venom will he lurking for a considerable time, (after a palliative Cure) but seldom fails to make its Appearance again one time or other, under a most dreadful Shape, and most pernicious Symptoms.

Shape, and most pernicious Symptoms.

I thought fit to infert this Case, to shew, that this Incision is not the most proper Remedy to attain to the Cure of a violent Phymofis, without the Use of internal Speelficks, which if rightly administred, will feldom fail to facilitate the Cure, without this painful Operation; Nevertheless, I don't intend by this to condemn all Incifions of this kind, because there may be certain Gales, where the Malignity of these UIcers, and the Inflammation of the Glans and Propute of the Yard is fuch as to require immediate Aid, without which, they would be in imminent Danger of a Mortification or Gangrene; Play I don't mean totally to condemn their Ufe, in fuch urgent Cafes as thefe, but what I have faid upon this Head, has been alledged only to forewarn the unskilful Practicioner

not to be too forward in having Recourse to his instruments, as long as other more safe and less painful Remedies will take Place; especially, if after all, the Cure is not likely to be consummated, by that Operation, as we have shewn in the preceding Case, and now will give you a short Account of another, which tho' is all Appearance more dangerous and urgent than the former, yet was absolutely cur'd without this Incision.

A certain Gentleman of about twenty fix or twenty feven Years of Age, of a robust sanguine Constitution, was afflicted with some Shankers on his Prepuce and Nat of the Tard by an impure Coition, which he neglected for some time, but at last applying himself to a certain Quack. was ply'd by him foundly with frequent and violent Purges, and some outward Applications, but finding instead of Ease, the Inflammation and Tumour (which were but moderate at first) to encrease, he had Recourse to a Chirurgeon, who did what he could in the Matter, but finding foon after, that the whole Tard feem'd to tend to a Gangrene, he told his Patient, that the only way to prevent this Evil from going further, was to cut off Part of his

The Patient not a little startled at this doleful News, and willing rather to venture all than to part with his below'd Member, apply'd himself to me for Advice.

DULY.

vice. I fold him that the Chirurgeon was not altogether in the wrong, and that there being a Gangrene in his Yard, it would prove very difficult if not altegether impossible to be cured, without an Amputation, but that nevertheless at his earnest Request, I would try what was to be done; he consented, and I, after a gentle Purge, order'd a Suderifick Decottion of Guajacum, Sarfaparilla, Chine, &c. fuch a one as has been prescrib'd before, in the Cure of the Shankers, to be prepar'd for his daily use, and at the same time caus'd the before-mention'd Cataplasm of Leaven'd Bread, Pigeon's Dung, &c. boil'd in Stale Strong-Beer or Stout, to be apply'd to his Yard, and to be often renew'd as hot as he could very well bear it: This Cataplasm produc'd the desir'd Effect; For, the ingredients thereof abounding in volatile and spirituous Particles, put the stagnated. fuices into a new Motion, and thereby restor'd the mortify'd Parts to their natural Agitation and Circulation of the Animal as well as Vital Spirits, fo that the gangrened Parts being separated from the rest, the Remainder of the Cure was accomplish'd by the Application of proper Direftives and Confolidatives, (fuch as have been fufficiently describ'd before in divers Chapters) and the constant Use of the before-mention'd Decoction. wolf landob re all than to perty with his below

sidTo an or hanself to me for Ad-

This may ferve as an undeniable inflance what flupendious Effects may be expected from a regular. Method and Use of proper Remedies, without that rugged Way of Iron Instruments, which as I told you before, ought not to be made Use of but in case of utmost Necessity, when rail other Means prove inessection.

But we have perhaps dwelt too long upon the Care of the Phymolis, and therefore will now add a few Words concern-

ing that of the Paraphymbsis.

This Accident as we told you in the Beginning of this Chapter dwing its Origin to the fame Caufe as the Phymolis, must confequently require the fame Remedies, with this Difference only, that, as in this the Ulcers on the Glans (if any fuch happen to appear) are within the Reach of the outward Applications, fo their Cure is perform'd with the less Difficulty, unless they prove of the kind of the crusty Shankers which must be treated as has been before mention'd in its peculiar Place; the Cure of a Paraphymasis, Confisting for the rest in allaying the Inflammation of the Tard and Prepuce may be accomplished in the same Manner (and for the most Part much easier) as thas been prescrib'd in the Phycioned in the preceding Chapter, alom

here, that both these Accidents are sometimes incident also to the semale Sex, viz. when the Labia or Lips of their Privities are cover'd with Shankers and resifed into a Tumour and Inflammation by their Vimiency, which Accident approaches next to whe Phymofis or Patephymofis in Men. and requires the same Care belides which a certain flathlent Tumour is also fome times observ'd on the Labia of the Privities in Women, to as to hinder the very Entrance of the Mens Yard into their Privy Parts; but this Swelling being as we told you, of a windy Nature, is soon dispell'd by the outward Application only of the Emplastrum de Cumin. or de baccis Lauri and fuch like discutient Remedies, even when it is attended by a violent or virulent Gonorrhea, as we have often found by Experience. radi vino e merell' sidi div cett dail the Ulcers on the Glans (If any

CHAP. XII. b'arrelyse

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farse Manner (and for the moil

Of the Hernia Veneris, or Testiculus Venereus, or the Venereal Rupture, or Swelling and Inflammation of the Scrotum and Testicles,

THIS Accident, as well as those mentioned in the preceding Chapter, owes its Origin either to the great Quantity of the peccant Matter, in the virulent Gonorrhaa, which being such as not to be evacuated sufficiently through the Urethra or Privy

Prop Rails, discharges it self upon the Sension or upon the Testicles, and produces there Swellings of a different Nature, sometimes tending to a suppuration, and often ending in a Gangtene, but always attended with very acute Pains, occasioned by the Extension of the most tender, membranous and nervous Substance of these Parts, which being of a most exquisite Sense, this Accident has often a most violent Fever for its Concomitant.

It is owing also, secondly, to the Missian analysis of the Patient, who by the too frequent Use of too hot a Diet and Liquors, as also of too violent Exercise, especially of Riding and Venery (during the virulent General and occasions such a violent Agitation in the Spirits, as exalts and puts in Motion the Veneral Ferment in the Privy Parts to such a Degree, as to discharge Part of its Venom upon the Scretum or some other adjacent Parts.

It is owing no less, sometimes also, and I fear too often, to the preposterous Cure of the virulent Conorrhand, viz., when the Practitioner either by the too frequent Use of strong Dimericks forces Part of the Value Prostate or in the Privy Parts to discharge it self upon the Testicles, or else, when by the preposterous Use of Adstringents, he I 2

stops up that Passage by which the Venereal Olcer used to evacuate its Poison, which therefore is forc'd into the Testicles or some other adjacent Parts, where its discovers it self by Tumours, Instammations,

Explorations, &c. of gailers nothern and

The Cure of this dangerous and painful Symptom must not be undertaken but with a great deal of Circumspection and Judgment, fothata due regard be had as wellto the Nature of the Distemper, as to the Constitution of the Patient: If this Tumour happens to light upon a Body of a fanguine or bilious Temperament, and be attended by a violent Inflammation, acute Pain and Fever, you must not lose the least time, but immediately proceed to Venzfection, which must be reiterated if the Circumstances of the Distemper, and of the Patient's Constitution require it, as well to divert the Violence of the Defluxion and Inflammation, as to allay the Pain, and check the feverish Effervescency of Blood.

I am not ignorant that there are not a few among the Physicians as well as Practitioners of our time, who reject Venz-fection in this, as well as in all other Cafes relating to the Venereal Disease, under Pretence, that the Fever being only symptomatical to this Accident, will cease as soon as the Cause is removed; I agree with them that it will, but on the other hand, I hope they will not deny also, that a Symptomatical Fever, occasioned by a most

violent Inflammation and Pain, may often carry off the Patient to his Grave, before there is sufficient time to remove the Cause, unless you have a due Regard to the Urgency of so dangerous a Symptom pas it is evident in the Pleurisis, where the Fever is no less Symptomatical, and owing almost to the very same immediate Cause, viz. a violent Inflammation and Pain.

Now I would fain ask these Gentlemen, whether by the almost universal Confent of all the most noted Physicians off our time, Venafection is not administred with good Success in the Pleuriss, and whether any of them all would venture elther to omit or delay it still the Caufe could be remov'd? And further what Reason they can alledge, why the same should non be administred with the fame Hopes of Success, in a Case so very near the fame as this is. I loknow they will tell me, that by frequent and plentiful letting of Blood the Venereal Poison may be drawn from the external Parts into the Mass of the Blood and its Juices; but chis Danger may be prevented by a moderate Kenefection, in such Cases where the fame will answer our End, but if the Indication be fuch, as to urge and press for an immediate and reiterated Venafection, (as very often it does) unless you will expose your Patient to the utmost Danger, what i eason can be given sufficient to neglect an Operation from whence we I 3 may

may rationally expect the most leafonable and immediate Relief in so ungent and

dangerous a Symptommit meiofiliel et erall?

For an undeniable Proof whereof I refer my felf (among a great many other Cases of this Nature) to the Account given before in this Treatife, concerning a certain young Cornet, who being by his excessive Dehauchenies feiz'd with an Inflammation of his Testicles and Treat, and a violent bleeding which flow'd from the Chethra, was by the Help of several resterated Venesestians (in Conjunction with other proper Remedies) freed from the Danger of those ill Consequences, which otherwise in all human Probability might have prov'd satal to him man

After Venafection duely administred, according as the Circumstances and Necessity of the Case require, you musto proceed immediately to fuch Topicks or external Applications as by their Emollient Adstringent and discutient Quality may put a Check to the Inflammation and Pain, and confequently fecond the Operation of of the Venufection; yet for as always to proceed gradually, and not to forget to order your Patient a coolings Diet, and the Use of Prifans, the Decoction of Their and fuch like was for the Topick you may apply fome of the following Preferipti) expose your Patient to the utatoff Dano ger, what i cason can be given lufficient to

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to the Augmentation or Addition of the Dofes and Constant and Addition of the Same and Addition and Addition and the Same Mannation; the Same Mannation of the Same

With this Oincment you multianoint the Scrotthe and the Region of the Groing and to further its Operation add the following Cataplalm about a many and the strings of the control of the c

to diffolve those visced Particles, which, if not espand or distributed and sound of the configuration a sound in the sound of the sound of the configuration of the sound of

Tacon Vaccion a Ounces.

Boil these Ingredients with fresh Milk to a Poulticepadand nasterward add to it

one Ric o.Oli Rafar. nis I ni sids lies is considerate Adrathmes and lies of the constant of t

Famidands en zillah Ounte and a III low over over its view of the Market of the state of the sta

Let this Cataplasm be apply'd to the affected Parti immediately after the preceding Gintment, and when you find this Violence of the Inflammation and Pain considerably abated, you must then proceed

to the Augmentation or Addition of the Doles of fuch Ingredients as by their volatile Particles, and endu'd with a Vertue to attenuate and dispel that Matter which caus'd the Tumour and Inflammation; the same Method must also be observ'd in the very Beginning when you find the Edmour findling to a Scirrbas without /any praceeding Wenefattion (which would be needless, if noth noxions in Othis Case) for then it requires an immediate Gare gently to dissolve those viscid Particles, which, if not taken in time would certainly occasion a hard incurable Swelling. To anfwer these Indications you'l may apply these following Remedies

Rec. Fim. Vaccin. 4. Ounces.

Alily die FolwPhellandr. 1301 stort 108

or his biRuna has bue handful. 209 . 5 of

Flor. Sambuc. 2 Pugils.

Boil this in Rain Water to the Confiftencey of a Positice Add to it.

Faring Fabar: and Ounce and a lll half. (1000) letiv Mellis ant. 2 Ounces. Misc. f. Cataplasma.

Let this Cataplasin be apply d to the arom at Phaining nime and aftered of the original states of the original and a state of the original original and the considerably abated, punished are original or

Rec. Facum Vini. 2 Ounces.
Fol. Nasturt. Hort. 2 Handfuls.
Sem. Fænicul. 6 drachms.
Tabaci. one Scruple.
Camphor. 3 drachms.

Cum Spir. Vini q. s. aut cerevisia forti eoq; ad consistentiam Pultis; addendo

Earina Tritici 2. Qunces

Mellis one Ounce.

Croci one Scruple.

Misc. f. Cataplasma.

These Cataplasms must be apply'd in the same Manner as has been before-mention'd, and to render them more efficacious, you may at certain intervals bath the affected Part with the following Formentations.

Rec. Fols Phellandre one handful and a half.

Mafturtin hortens 12 handfulse a continue Tabaci one drachme

bLet these Species be boild in Twelve Ounces of White Wine, then strain and add to it; to these Coles to the other common

Spir, Sal. Armon- one Scruple.

Cera nov. one Gance and a balf. ... Colophen Ref. pur. ann. half anOunce.

out of Guilme ammoniace Republic

Elem.

Or make use of the Following.

Rec. Succin.
Myrrha part aqual.

Infuse them in the highest rectify'd Sperit of Wine, for three or four Days unto which you may add, if you please, a little Camphor-

Rec. Tinctur bujus one Ounce and a half.

oroised nood and an remonent one Scruple.

Add to it about three or four Ounces of the strongest Stale-Beer of Stout, and with this Mixture foment the affected Part.

The following Plaster being the Prescription of a noted Chirprgeon, deceas'd
not many Years since, I have oftentimes
found successful in Tumours, Inflammations
and even in the Exulcerations of the Tespicles, as well as some other Parts, and
therefore can with the more Assurance recommend it in these Cases to the candid
Reader.

Rec. Ol. Oliv. Lithary, aur ana 3 Ounces, Cera nov. one Ounce and a half. Colophon. Res. pin. ana. half anOunce. Gumm. ammoniac.

Elem,

the Venerent Disease. Etem. and 2 Draches. 120 VIII vern nov do Gumm, Labdan hat. an Ounce. flilamoss Stirat. Calam. one Drachin. gone, 'as frees opt 6 Drachas. aslashed Bactar. Laur. Stand in Sunce. as has Sem. funstul. 3 Drathms cers, ibut Sambut ana batf an Ounce. tends/to a Camprehe, youndard and nidagen to the Thim: 2 Scraples !! to noite sugma. Ol. aneth. Laur. Chamomill. ana 2 Drachms. Adip Gallin Anser. porc. Taur. ana 2 Drachms. Medull- cervin. Adip. Ungul. Bovin. ana 3 Drachms. Coquatur sec. art. f. Emplastr.

I must not forget to put you in Mind, that whilst you are using these outward Applications, you must abstain from the Use of violent Diureticks, which are apt to force the Malignant Venereal Matter from its usual Residence into the adjacent Parts, and towards the latter End of your Cure, be fure to order your Patient a proper Sudorifick Decoction of Guajacum, Sarsaparilla, China, Glycyrrb. with the Addition of Antim. diaph. Sal absynth. &c. as has been often mentioned before, to cleanse the Blood, and expel those malignant Effluvia's, which during the Cure,

A Treatife of

may perhaps have been transferr'd into the Mass of the Blood, unto which you may add some proper Purgatives to accomplish your Cure. If the Evil is so far gone as to cause an Exulceration in the Testieles, you must treat these Ulcers with cleaning and consolidative Remedies, as has been shewn in the Shankerous Ulcers, but if notwithstanding all this it tends to a Gangrene, you must have Recourse to the Amputation of the Testieles.

Cl. unesh Laur. Chamomill. and 2 Drachms. Adip Gallin. Anler. porc.

Adip Viegel. Bowin- and 3 Prachmi.
Coquatur fees are. f. Emplaye.

Finall not forget to put you in Mind, that while you are using these outsaid Applications, you must suffain from the Use of violent Diureticks, which are applied to force the Malignant Seneral Assertation is usual Residence anto the adjuster Parts, and roward the Latter End of your Care, be fure to order your Patient a proper Sudorifick Decoction of Saland San, Salaparilla, China, Glycyrla, with the Addition of Amin diaph. Salablynth &c. as has been often mentioned before, to cleanse the Blood, and expell those malignant Essavias, which during the Cure, in the Blood, and expel those maning the Cure.

occasion'd by a Vennied Infection, contraded

The Difference of thele Veneral Tumours

The Rice A Til SE

VENEREAL DISEASE.

ordinated Bes O O K and II. of

Containing a fuccinct but exact Account of the ill Consequences of an ill managed or ill cur'd Virulent Gonorrhaa, the Venereal Bubo, Gleets, and the inveterate Pocky Gonorrhaa, of With the Mischiefs of the Use of Mercary, in the Cure of the Venereal Disease.

paining and parterome Accident

Of the Venereal Bubo, or Pocky Swellings

HE Kenereal Bubos or Pocky Swelling is a Tumour which arises most commonly about the Groin, but sometimes callo under the Armpies, or some other Glandalous Parts of the Body,

20

occasion'd by a Venereal Infection, contracted

by an impure Coition.

The Difference of these Venereal Tumours must be taken from their different Causes. and from the Constitution of the Body: Those that one their Origin to an ill cured or ill managed virulent Genorthes, always make their Appearance on or near the Groin. and are seldom very large, or rise to any Height, and are best removed, by opening a free Passage to the Venereal Poison, to discharge it self as before thro' the Urethra or Urinal Passage of the Yard.

Those that are caused by a Veneneal Infection in the Mass of the Blood, discover themselves by a hard red and most painful Swelling and Inflammation, with a violent Beating of the Arteries, lefs or more according to the Quality of the Humour that occasions them, or according to the different Constitution of the Body, according to which they are also sometimes fooner, fometimes later, and fometimes not at all brought to a Suppuration.

This painful and troublefome Accident is sometimes attended by a Symptomatical Feather, notwithstanding which, Penafettion ought scarce ever to be made use of in this case, because the Venereal Bube being a Swelling, accasioned by the Mais of the Blood discharging diss Wenereal Poison in the Nature of a Crife, upon the more remote external Glandulous Parts, its Motion would not only be check'd by the letting of Blood; and

Kenereal Bubo prevented; but also the Poifon be drawn back into the Blood, and being again intermix'd with its Juices, from whence it was separated before by the Strength of Nature, would at last end in a consummated Pox.

The same Judgment must be given concerning the frequent and violent Purgations and Vomitivas, the Operations of which being directly opposite to the Course and Endeavours used by Nature to expel the Posion to the external Parts, ought to be avoided as pernicious; or at least ought not to be made use of till all other Means to bring the Bube to a Suppuration have proved in vain, this being the main Indication in this Accident.

19 The better, to attain to this End, many among our Modern Practitioners have frequent Recourse to the Use of hot things, and for this Purpose prescribe their Patients such a Diet, as is apt to enflame and over-heat the Blood, fuch as Brandy, Onions, Mustard, Pepper and other hot Spices, thinking by this Means to accelerate the Suppuration; but for the most Part without Success; for things of this Nature being apt to introduce a too violent Effery efcency in the Blood, (especially in young and vigorous Bodies) are so far from conducing to the said End, that they rather put a Check to the regular Coorfe of Nature, and by too much vola-Ficum

volatilizing the Venereal Pollow of the Bas bo render it unfit for a Suppuration and reconvey and intermix Poifon with the Blood and its fuices. I'm b giant ninge goisd

On the other hand I must forwarn won not to proceed to the other Extreams, I mean to a cooling Diet, but keep a medium betwixt both, such as you find most suitable to the Constitution of your Parient, and to further the Motion of Nature."

As for your outward Applications, which must have the best Share in promoting the intended Suppuration of the Venereal Bube. I recommend to you in the first Place, the Use of Cupping-Glasses, without Scarification, which you may apply two or three times to the Bubo, and after that a ftrong Vesicatorium, but have a care you don't rub it with Vinegar, or put any other Acids in your other outward Applications, which would constipate the Pores of the Skin, encrease the Inflammation, and hinder the Suppuration. their Patients fuch a Lac

After the Vesicatorium has perform'd its Operation by attractive and emollient Poultices and Plaisters, as fee instance. of

engla), booth Lill and half an Ouncelow our The Coines Cepar. Sub. ciner cost. one Quate. for from cond. Malv. bnog mort ret of or od's or do Camomill. I redict red asda doun out yet Melik and one handful 2slog

Ficuum

Ficuum No. X.

-lot out to Fimi Columbini 2 Drachmsi low making and Drachme of Tu-

Cum Latte coquantur in formam Pulcis.

This Poultice must be apply'd to the Bubo as hot as the Patient can well endure it, and often be renewed you may make use also of the following, which is of an easier Preparation.

Terebintly, one Quece and a half. Ree Saponis nigri one Ounce. Cepar. affat. 2 Ounces.

end of vlqqs Fimi Columbin 6: Drachms. 10 .3000 of Cataplasma cum Mell. q. s.

Let this Cataplain be apply d in the fame Manner as the before prescrib'd Poultice; but because the so often renewing of the Poultices proves sometimes very troublesome, you may, in the Night time espe-cially, supply their Places by proper Plaisters, as for Instance:

Res, Galban. one Ounce and a half: -TEO of fooly Auxung. Juill. Sapon. nig: & Mell: ana q. s. Venereal Poilon -sa softiosqu' Miss. f. Emplastrum.

Or elfe you may make use of the following, which an old and noted Chirurgeon has prescribed for the opening of Tumours and Inflammations in Womens Breasts, but has been since found very successful in bringing Venereal Bubo's to a Suppuration.

dure it, audiotten be renewill gvousger make

Refer pin. opt. and 6 Ountes.

Ol. Lauri 2 Ounces.

Terebinth. one Ounce and a half.

Gumm. Elem vaorif 3 Ounces.

Neft f. Empliffrum f. a.

These Plaisters you may apply to the Bubo, after having anointed it well before with the Unquent. Bufflix. one Ounce. Ol. Lilion half an Ounce, & Vitel Over. No. II.

It is also further worth Soservation, that so soon as you find the Matter within the Bubo to tend to a Concoction, you must open the Tumour, but rather with a Launcet than a Corrosive; and if you find the purulent Matter flow sufficiently, you may afterward cleanse the Opening with the Juice of Chelidon, and Hony, unto which you may add a small Quantity of Myrrb, to surther the Consolidation; and in the mean swhile not neglect to carry off the Remnants of the Venereal Poison by a proper Purgative and specifick Decoction; as for Instance.

Rec.

Ret Rail Chine

Sarsaparill. and 4 Ounces.

Vinswig ni Bien. Shafat. 6 Ounces.

-is bus . 2 Sem Fahraul: half un Ounce.

ter von mathud und dryteld vour Patient drink of it every Morning and Evening

Boil these Species in Fountain Water to four Pints, and let your Patient drink of it, at the rate of a Quart per diem, for fourteen or fixteen Days at least.

born as not to be brought to a Suppuration by any outward Applications, you must have Reconsile to internal ones, such as are endued with a Virtue to cleanle the Mais of Blood of the Venereal Internal, which being effected, the Bubo will disappear by degrees; for which purpose I will recommend to you the following Decodion.

Resi Ligh. Outfat. one Pound;
Cort ejits & Ounces.
Rad. Chih.
Sarsaparill.
Bassafr. and 3 Ounces.
Perasi.

Bardan and 2 Ounces.
Seth. ansf

Fanicul. ana 2 Drachms.
Fol. Scun Mundat. 3 Ounces.

K 2 Antimon.

Antimon. gross mod. contus.

Let these Species be boiled in twenty Pints of Water to Five Quarts, and after you have strain'd it, let your Patient drink of it every Morning and Evening Four Ounces, and add to each Dose,

Antimon, Diaph, one Scruple.

If you find the Bubo still to continue in. the same State, without the Appearance of any Suppuration, you may then conclude, that this Venereal Tumour is a Symptom of the confummated Por, and therefore must be treated as such, as well as all other Pocky Symptomatical Tumours in the Scrotum, Testicles, &c. by removing the Caufe, i.e. by directing your Cure as well as the Diet of your Patient to the cleanfing of the Mass of the Blood and its Juices from the Venereal Ferment, that has already taken deep rooting there, that is in plain English, to cure your Patient of a Consummated Pox, without which you will certainly lose your Labour, in this as well as all other Venereal Tumours, Inflammations, Runnings, Ulcers, &c. owing their Causes to a total Venereal Infection of the Blood: The state of the state.

Eck Secon Machdate 3 Octobe

CHAP:

to them in its lawie thro' the Yard

Of Gleets in general, and the Venereal Gleets in Particular, and their Cure. which the Seed is percolated into the Urinal

O give you the better Iden of the Nature of that Gleeting liquid Matter, that issues from the Tard in Men, and from the Privy Parts in Women, it will be requisite we should give you before hand a gene ral Notion at least, both of the Structure and use of those Parts, from whence the Matter iffues thro' the Tard and Priviare adjacent to these Vehicle Sensingles

Tis therefore to be observed, that as the chief Seat of the Venereal Vicers in the virulent Gonorrhea is for the most Part in the Proftate Glandules in Men, and in Women either in the Neck of the Wombs or the Womb lit felf, and oftentimes also in the Seminal Veffels, fo we must look for the true Source of the Venereal Gleets, as well as of those which are contracted fometimes without any previous Malignity, in the Seminal Veffels, and their adjacent Glandulous Parts. in 20003215 5 10d3

First then there are two Vescula Seminales. which during the Act of carnal Copulation emit the Seed (carried into them by the Vasa deserentia) into the Vrethra or Vrinal Puffage of the Mans Yard, (this being the common Paffage both for Seed and Urin) thre' fmall Caruncles, of which one is plac'd 1100001

K 3

plac'd before the Orifice of each of them, to prevent the Urin from penetrating into them in its Pallage thro' the Yard, and to hinder the involuntary Emission of Seed; now if these small Garuncles, phrough which the Seed is percolated into the Urinal Passage, be either consided by the Acrimony of the Seed, or any other Matter (as it happens often in the virulent Governmen) if these are much dehilitated and relaxed, by some violent Strain or otherwise, as in the excess sive Exercise of Veneral &c. there must need happen a continual Evacuation of Seed.

Rurthermore the Proftage Glaudites, which are adjacent to these Vesicule Seminales (or Seminal Wellely) being of a white, foongy and glandulous Substance, feated at the very Root of the Yard, discharge themfelves thro' feveral Ducks into the Uran thra, each of these Ducts being like wife covered at the Extremity which ends in the faid Vrinal Passage, with a small Garuncle (like the Seminal Veffels) to hinder the Unine from entring into their Orifices whilst it is carried thro' the Wrethra; and to prevent the involuntary Emission of that oleagenous and Lippery Humour. which in its natural State is foueer'd thro' these Caruncles into the Uninal Base fege, partly by the Erection of the Yardis and partly by the Compression of the Sphintler Mufele of the Bladder, that forwards the Profrate Glandules, as is evidently to be observed in Men. when h alo

when inflamed by amorous Fancies and lockingtions, there ourse out of their Vards a liquid Substance, not unlike the Woise of an office over tud, mail to red to

There is no finall dispute betwirt the Physicians concerning the Nature and Use of this Liquer contain'd in the Prostate Glandule:

Some are of Opinion, that it is a real feed, on rather a further elaborated Seed convey'd thither at first from the Tellidet or as others will have it, that it is part of the same Soed, which is discharged by the Vafa defarancia into the Vesicula Seminales or Seminal Kasals; whereas others maintain it to be a ferow Humour, Ceparated from the Blood, intended for the Increase of Titilation, and the Augmentation of Pleafure in the Henered All; and others these are who allow no other Use to this Mucaus Liquor, than to maisten the Pallage of the Urethra, to keep the Urinal Pallage from being too dry, and from being hurt by the Acrimony of the Unine

Compais of a Compendious Treatife to enter upon a strict Examination of the Arguments alledged for the maintaining this great Variety of Opinion, and therefore it will be sufficient for our Purpose (which is only to investigate the true Nature and and Causes of the Gless) to say, that, as by the Vicinity of the seminal Vessels and Profess Glandules, there must be a ve-

Nexent

K 4

by first Sympathy betwirt them? fo all the Runnings or Must that flow from these Barts owe their source either to the one of other of them, but very often to both effect! ally the virulent Wendreal ones, which being atrended with Exalcerations, Inflammations, &cl and feated for the most pare in the Pro State Glandules in Men, there is all the Reason in the World to conclude, that one of thefe can't fuffer (or de leuft , not for any confiderable time) without imparting tels of more its noxious and malignane Quality to the other; and that confequently, that Matter which islues from the Yard in the Congribo a Wirulenta as well as in the Wenereal Gleers, taking its Source for the most pare from both, and being augmented by the Conflux of the noxious Humours that flow from the other Parts of the Body to the debilitated and all feeted Parts, discharges in felf in that great Quantity, as it is frequently feen, which If it should all together confift of pare Seed, no Man would be able to endere To long and copious a Flux (forletimes for many Years) in the virulent as well as the simple Gunorrhus, but must of necessity in a short time fall into fuch a Tubes or Con-Jumption, as would foon put an End to this Daysoque our Purpose of liw it

There being a remarkable Difference betwirt the Structure of the Genicals in Men, and Privy Parts in Women, the feet as well of the virulent Generalization as of the Vi-

nereal

in them as in Women. For, the Orinal Passage in the Female Sex being plac'd under the Clitoris (which is answerable to the Mens Tard, but imperforated) just above. the Neck of the Womb, and their Seed being by their feminal Veffels discharg'd without the Help of the Proftate Glandules; this Difference, I fay, as it convinces us that the Seat of the virulent Gonorrhae must be also somewhat different in respect especially of the Place of its chief Residence, to it may ferve to confirm ourformer Opinion concerning the Whites in Women, which we faid, (when flowing in an excellive Quantity) must be attributed, rather to a Conslux of certain noxious Humours to the Womb, than to a seminal Iffue, for were it otherwise, it must of necessity foon end (as we faid just now) in a Consumption and the Death of the Patient.

The Seat therefore of a virulent Gonorrhan in Women being either in the Neck
of the Womb, and oftentimes also in the
Womb it self, as likewise in the seminal
Vessels, the true Source of their Venereal
Issues, as well as of the Whites must be
look'd for in one or other of those Parts;
to discern which must be left to the Judgment of a skilful and learned Physician,
being, as we told you in the preceeding
Book, subject to no small Difficulties.

But

But, after these general Preliminaries it is necessary we should come to a more

particular Account of Gigets.

Taking it therefore for granted, that a virulent Genoribea is nothing else in Men than an Ulcer in the professe Glandules on Vesicule Seminales (but very rarely in the Glandules of the Urinal Passage) if these Glandules which are provided by Nature with certain Valves or Caruncles to emit roded, or too much relaxed or diftended by the continual Flowing of the tharp Humours upon them, or by violent and frequent Rurgations, Vomitives, or there must of necollity follow an involuntary Emission of that Matter, which is contain'd in them, which is actually nothing elfe but what we call the Gleet; in the same manner it must be conceiv'd with the feminal Vellels, which being by reason of their Sympathy with and Vicinity to the ProftateGlandules inflamed, corroded or exulcerated, or render'd languid, are not in a Condition to contain the Seed, but upon the least Strain, as for Instance in going to Stool, or making Water, you shall see coming away, (and that some times in a con-siderable Quantity) thro' the Urethra, some times a thinnife Mucus, which I suppose to come chiefly from the Prostate Glandules, fometimes a congealed unttueus Matter, which doubtless comes from the seminal Vessels for this being intermix'd with fome other noxious

noxious Humours that fall upon the debilitated Parts, considerably encrease the

Quantity thereof

Thus it happens in what is called a Omale Gonorrhan in Men, but without any malignant Caufe, fince it is occasioned most commonly by too violent Straining, Exereife, ever frequent Venery, or Friction of the Tard with the Hand, cre by which the tender feminal Vessels being too much extended, relaxed and debilitated the Gapital Liquor, which if not taken in time will produce excellive Weakness, Inability, and at last an incurable Takes or Confumption, and for it happens in Women. who either by the immoderate Use of Kewery, hard long and painful Labours in Child-bed, and some other such like Accidents contract which a Weakness in the Seminal Keffels and their Kalves or Caruncles, as produce a certain kind of the Whites, fuch as we have mention'd before in the preceeding Book being a Flux of the Seed mix'd with some other Humours.

There is besides this another fort of Generalay or Flux incident to both Saxes, Tiz. when certain corrupt and vitious, but especially felt and phlegmatick Humours, are convey'd and discharg'd from all Parts of the Body to the Genitals in Men, and to the Work especially in Women, from whence they iffue or flow in laffer or greater Quantity, according to the Constitution of the Body, and come under

the

the Denomination of the Whites in Women (as we have shown before) and under the Name of the Profluvium seminis, or seminal Flux in Men.

I had a Patient labouring under this Accident, a Gentleman of about 28 or 30 Years of Age, about feven or eight Years ago, who being not only much addicted to Venery, but also to frequent Debaucheries in Wine and a luxurious Diet; had contracted not only a simple Gonose rhea by his excessive Use of Venery, but also what is called a Profluvium seminis by the continual Flux of the vitious Humours (wherewith his Blood abounded) upon the debilitated feminal and glandulous Parts, to fuch a Degree that the Quantity of three or four Spoonfulls or more flow d daily from his Yard, as was apparent by his Linnen which he shifted every Day, and what is more, without any considerable Diminution of his Substance or natural Strength, he continuing as plump and as vigorous, especially in the Vene real Exercise as before, tho he had been affected with this Distemper many Months before he came to me; and was feveral Months more before his Cure could be absolutely accomplish'd, because with all the Arguments and Persuasions I was able to give him, I could not prevail upon him to abstain from this luxurious way of Ligreater Quantity, according rane Vbna gniv

First of all I order'd him a gentle Vomitive, and after that two or three gentle Purgations to cleanse the Blood from Part of its Phlegmatick Impurities, and to divert them from falling upon the affected Parts: Next to this I prescrib'd the bitter Decociion, with the Addition of a good Quantity of the Raf. Corn. Cerv. and some Chalybeate Preparations (upon his positive and repeated Assurance, that his Case was not in the least Venereal) whereof he took at least a Pint and a half a Day at certain Intervals, for fifteen or fixteen Days fuccessively; after which he made use, by my Prescription of the Mineral Waters of Tunbridge fortify'd with a strong liquid Preparation of Steel, for at least a Month together, by which means, and the Use of a certain Composition made of the best Turpentine, a Tincture of Sulphur Mastich, Crocus Martis adstringens, with some other such like Ingredients, he was at last, after several small Relapses, restor'd to perfect Health, not the least Symptoms, or Signs of a Gleet or Seminal Issue or any other Running from his Yard, or Weakness in his Back, appearing for five or fix Years, after, when he died of a Fever. I had almost forgot to tell you, that he during all the time of his Cure took frequently of the Gelatina Corn. Cerv. fweetned with some Syrup of Limons. But since upon this Occasion I have made mention of Vomitives and Purgatives, I must forward the Reader to make the of none but fach as are very gentle, and that but very feldom; without which Caution he would, inflead of diverting the peccant Humours, preciapitate them more upon the affected Parts! and weaken their Crafts, which is too much

debilitated already.

Some of our modern Physicians have not without good Realon and Success prescribed told Buching or the planging free quently into a very cold Spring or River. up to the Middle, not only for the Cure of the Venereal Gleers after an ill cured virulent Converba, but allo in the Converthes simplex, and the Whites in Women, es specially if by a long Continuance they be attended with Imposency and Frigidity, occasion d by the Lois of the Genital Liquor, because the Coldness of the Water not only contracts and strengthens the Membranous debilitated Vellels, and re-invigorates our Spirits, by checking their too violent Agitation of Motion, but allo corrects the Acrimony of the Humours which fall upon the affected Parts; and the Operation of this contracting and correcting Quality of the Cold Waters will be rendred more efficacious by the Use of a cooling Milk Diet, and abstaining from Malt Drink, of which Cases the learned and most ingenious Dr. Baynard has given us some instances, sounded upon his own Experience, but when all is done, this Experiment will not fucceed at all times.

in general, in order to lead us to the better Knowledge of the Veneral Gleers in particular, which being the fecond Head to be treated of in this Chapter, we will now fet before you with all imaginable Exactness and Brevity the Nature of the thing will admit of.

The Virulent of Veneral Gleet owes its

Origin either to the Malignity, excellive Acrimony, and long Continuance of the Venereal Utters in the virulent Conorrhea, which by their Acrimony corrode and relax the Prostate Glandules, and widening their Openings or Offices as well as those of the other intall Glandules about the Urethra and Tard in Men, and in Women, of the Glandules plac'd about the Neck of the Wamb, thele being either thus Neck of the Womb, there being either thus corroded or depilitated, can't contain that natural unctuous Meissure, which as it was intended by provident Nature for the Lubricating of the Urethra in Men, and the Collum Matricis and Vagin in Women during the Act of Coition, and so being now destitute of the Strength of those welles, and the true Use of those small Valves or Caruncles, which whill in their natural State used only to squeeze and squirt out by Degrees this Oleagenous mucus or Moisture during Coition, it slips and gleets out by an involuntary Issue, and produces what is call'd the Venereal Gleer. and appears most generally of a transparent Colour. Colour but viscid, not unlike the White

However if it happen that the Orifices of these Ducts, thro which this unchuous Liquor is conveyed into the Vrethra, be exulcerated, you will at the lame time obferve with this Unctuous Liquor, a cer-tain purulent Matter to issue out of the Vrethra, which when dry'd, shews yellow, thick and gliftning, and this Matter, tho it appears but in a very small Quantity, yet if it he very putrid, and the Mue continue for a considerable time, will pro-

But if this felf same Purulent Matter or Sanies is found in a greater Quantity, you may then with all the Reason in the World Suppose, that this Flux is owing to the Remnants of a putrid small Ulcer, in the Prostate Glandules themselves, owing its Cause either to the great Virulency and Corrolivencis of the Venereal Ferment in the preceding virulent Genorrhwa, or elfe to its long Continuance, by which, Part of the Venom having penitrated and infinuated it self so very deep into the innermost Recesses of these Glandwes, as to prove beyond the Reach of such Medicines as were made Use of to remove the Virulency of the Gonorrhan has remain'd lurking there, after the feeming Cure of the faid Virulent Running or Clap. for sometime, till its Malignity being encreas'd and received by some external or internal Tologon

internal Cause (such as violent Exercises, Venery, or the Affluence of other noxious Humours of the Body to the affected Part. it makes its Appearance again, first like a Gleet, and by Degrees, according as it encreases in its Corrosiveness, like a perfeet, putrid Pocky Gonorrhea, as we shall have occasion to shew in the next follow-

ing Chapter.

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There is besides this another fort of a Venereal Gleet, viz. when the Extremities or rather the Sides of these before-mention'd Ducts, which end in the Urethra are become callous, fo as not to admit of a Healing by Reason of their Remote Situation in so tender a Part, which can't be treated with corrolive Remedies without the utmost Danger: In this Case there must needs ensue an Iffue of that Liquor which is contain'd in these Glandules, which certainly proves incurable, unless by great Chance these callous Edges be eaten away, either by a fucceeding reviv'd ill cured or ill manag'd virulent Gonorrhaa or by a new gotten Clap; in either of these Cases, the Callosity of these fistulous Orifices being abraded by the Actimony of the virulent Venereal Matter, they are thereby rendred fit for a Cure also of the Gleet, which may be, and has been often accomplish'd at the same time with the regular and absolute Cure of the reviv'd or new gotten virulent Gonorrhaa.

The most common Method made use of by many among the Practitioners in the Venereal Disease, is to ply their Patients stoutly with Mercurial Purges; sometimes for several Months together, in hopes to cleanse the Body, as they say, and to divert the Flux of the Humours, but in Effect, more to debilitate and relax those Vessels and Glandules, where the true Scource of the Gleets is to be look'd for, and if they find themselves deceived in their Expectation, (as generally they are) they then talk of nothing less than a Salivation, which is making Evil worse.

The true Cure of this Accident must be directed as well according to the Difference of its Cause, as of the Constitu-tion of the Patient; but since Balsamicks and Adstringents are the main Ingredients from which you may promise your felf a good Success in your Cure, great Care must be taken, first to cleanse the Seminal Veffels and adjacent Glandules of the Relicks of that Venereal Venom, which is frequently the Cause of these Gleets, and if of an old standing will scarce give way to any other Remedies, but such as are appropriated to the whole Cure of the Pox; for if you neglect this Point, you will either lose your Labour, or else throw those putrid poisonous Remnants into the Mass of the Blood, and cause a most confummated and malignant Pox, the Passage thro' which it before discharg'd Part of the MaMalignancy of the Difease being quite

stopt up.

Due Care being taken to remove that lurking Venereal Poison, and to divert the Afflux of the noxious Humours by two or three gentle Purges, mix'd with Adstringents, such as the Cassia, Tamarinds, Syr. Violarum, &c. you must endeavour to answer the two most urgent Indications of this Accident, viz. to strengthen and heal up the affected Glandules and their Ducts by proper and moderate Adstringents and Balsamicks, such as the Ceruss. Martis, the Ceruss. Antimon. Alum. Pulv. Cathecu. made up into Pills with Turpentine, Balsam of Peru, and such like, as for Instance:

Rec. Mastich.
Sal Mart, and one Scruple.
Ter. Catechu half a Drachm.
Alum. rup. 2 Scruples.
Balsam Peruv. one Scruple.

er, alcalif are Ounce,

Cum Terebinth. opt. vel Balfam. Sulph. q. f. f. Pill. No. XVIII or XX cap. V. notto maneg;

Or elfe you may make use of the following Powder with good Success-

Rev. Cerust. Mart, one Scruple.
Calam. Aromat. 2 Scruples.
Terr. Catechu one Drachm.
L. 2 Sigillat.

Sigillate one Drachm and a half.
Croc. Mart. adstring. one Scruple.
Misc. f. Pulv. divid. in IV part.

aqual.

Of this Powder let them take one, each Evening and Morning, in Gelatina Corn. Cerv. and betwixt while not to neglect to drink three or four times a Day of the Infusion of the Rasur. Lign. Sassaphras, the Cortex Guajaci and Glycirrhiz. and Sem. Fanicul. made with the Aqua Calcis, in which, or else in some Mineral Chalybeat Water. I would have the Patient take frequently eight or ten Drops of the following Oil.

Rec: Sal. Tart: alcalif. one Ounce. Mart. 2. Drachms. Flor. Sulph. opt. 2. Ounces. Sperm. Ceti 2. Drachms.

Infuse these Species in the highest rectify'd Spirit of Wine, and extract the Tincture in warm Ashes, then separate the Tincture, and upon the Residue put fresh Spirit of Wine till all the Tincture be extracted; then mix all these Tinctures together, and separate the Spirit of Wine by Distillation in Balneo Maria, till there remains in the Bottom an oleaginous Liquor which you must use, as is said before.

If after a long Gleet there remains a Frigidity and Impotency in the Genital Parts; you may boil Calam. Aromat. fol. Majorun and Rorismarin. Cardamum. Nutmeg. Cloves, Cinamon, &c. in the best red Wine, and with this Decoction foment the Privy Parts every Night, for several Weeks; and to second its Operation, let them anoing also the same Parts with the Oil of Nutmey, Pepper, Cloves, &c. and add to it some Ambergrif and Zibeth, and inwardly use the Conferve of Satyrion and Orange Flowers, with fome Ambergrif. all which being very powerful Restora-tives, will not fail of the desir'd Expectation of the Patient as well as the Practitioner, unless the Evil be fo far gone by long Continuance or Mismanagement, as to be past all Hopes of a Cure. The office

corrected Einsung encrealing in its tiley, and infecting the adjacent Seminal Vessels and other Paris, produces as quid, Porly Guinvious, which is force outable notels you dired your Care, (it leaft in force Meature) to the purifying of the Med of the Block, from thele potent U shit heat dom's which teed this Ul-

and to the name of the state of Fine too early confidences or fleepping

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Trigidity artifusor and the Geni-

If after a long Cheer there remains a

fol. Majoren and Rorifmanias Gardamum Nut-Ly (22004) Tono Da, vaso A birtuque blor 20 Wine, ... and Driving at the 1300 (270) toment the Privy Parts every Night, for feveral

Weeks; and to fecond its Operation, let WHEN a Gleen, I mean fuch a one Rife from the Remaints of a most wis rulent and conrative Veneral Malignays which has lain dormant for fometime in the most interiour Parts of the Profesty. and other adjacent Glandules, and at last breaks but again winto a final Runnings when such a Glest I say continues for a confidenable time the Veneral Kerom in these Glandules by the Conflux of other corrofive Humours encreasing in its Malignity, and infecting the adjacent Seminal Vessels and other Parts, produces a Putrid, Pocky Gonorrhaa, which is scarce curable unless you direct your Cure, (at least in some Measure) to the purifying of the Mass of the Blood, from those peccant Venomous Humours which feed this Ul-

A Putrid Virulent Ganorrhaa also owes its Origin oftentimes to the ill Management of a Clap, viz. when Part of the Venereal Malignity being left behind, by the too early Consolidation or stopping up of the Ulcer by Balsamicks or Adstrin-

gents,

gents in Process of Time acquires a higher Degree of Corroliveness and Malignity, eats deeper into the very Substance of the Parts and being augmented by the Afflux of other Humours from other Parts, at last discovers it self with all the Symptoms of a most putrid Malignity, and confequently, is of a very difficult: Cure, unless the Source which nourishes the Malignity be absolutely remov'd.

The same, may be said of an often renew'd virulent Gonorrhau, when Men get Clap upon Glap, one being scarce well cured before they get another; to that by this Means the Seminal Veffels and adjacent Glandules being debilitated to the highest Degree, and by the frequent Exulcerations rendred more apt to receive the Venereal Earment into their innermost Recesses, and beyond the Reach of Re-medies (at least such as are most commonly us'd) acquire by Degrees such a De-gree of Corrosiveness, Malignity and Foulness, as makes them eat into the adjacent Parts, the Bladder, Womb, Perinaum, &c. and proves incurable without you direct your Cure (as we faid before) to the re-moving of the Venereal Poilon, which by the long Continuance of these Ulcers has been communicated to the Blood.

There is besides this another fort of a putrid inveterate Gonorrhaa, which most properly among all the rest may be stilled on a de abon possible Admit got good the the Pocky one; it being occasion'd by the Pocky Ferment, which lies in the Blood and its Juices, and discharges Part of its Venom thro the Yard in Men, and the Privities in Women; so that this Pocky Gonorrhan being nothing else but a Symptom of the Confummated Pox which expels its Poison sometimes that way, or else by Ulcers, Fistura's, Running Sores, Oc. in other Parts of the Body vist in valo to attempt their Cure, without prewhich if it be duely perform'd, these Ulcers, Sores, &c. will either disappear of Course, or fometimes turn their Course upon the Genitals, which however after the Accomplishment of the Cure of the Consummated Pox will either cease of themfelves, or if Tomething of it remains, will soon be car'd by the ordinary Method and Remedies prescrib'd in the Care of the Virulent Gonorrhad.

Of this I can't forbear to give you a very remarkable instance of a very late

Date.

A certain Gentleman who by Coition with an infected Person had contracted a virulent Gonorrhaa, goes to advise with a Chirurgeon, who in a little time made a shift to stop it up; but it being not very long before it made its Appearance again, with most intolerable Pain in his Head, Shoulders and Legs, he was forc'd to look for surther Advice; and so was put

but into a Salivation, but that not answering his Expectation, faw himself oblig'd to undergo a second Salivation; but the Pain still continuing as before, he was falivated three times more, but with such ill Success, that instead of curing him of his Distemper, it caus'd a most violent and putrid Expliceration on one of his Buttocks, of fuch a Bigness, that a Man might have put his whole Fift into the Opening thereof, so that he was forc'd to sit always upon the other Buttock; each of his Testicles was swell'd to the Bigness of a young Child's Head, and the Scrotum appear'd like one afflicted with the worst of Rup-tures; having besides this several smaller Ulcers about his Yard, and one near the Fundament, out of which issued without Intermission, a thin, sharp waterish Hu-mour, besides that, as often as he had Occasion to make Water, he suffer'd almost insupportable Torments in his Yard.

Whilst he was in this miserable Pickle, he happens to meet upon the Royal Exchange in London with one of his old Friends and Companions in the Debaucheries of Bacchus and Venus, who knowing him to have been lately under a Cure of the Venereal Disease, and seeing him to appear with a very doleful Countenance, ask'd him how he did? He answer'd the longer the worser. His Friend, who had been under my Cure (with good Success) for the same Distemper, not very long before, then

told him, how happily he had been deliver'd from that unwelcome Guest, advifing him to make his Application to me: The poor Patient well remembring his late Sufferings during his five fuccessive Sali-vations, told him, he was afraid, his Distemper was past curing. His Friend an-swer'd, I believe the Doctor to be an honest Man, let us go to consult him, and I am sure be will tell you whether you are to be cured or not: So they came both to my House, defiring my Advice in a very difficult and desperate Case, as the Patient told me, giving me a long Account of his mile-rable Condition, and asking me whether I would not take a View of his Ulcers; So I took him into a private Room, and upon Sight of that putrid Ulcer in his Buttock, which fent forth such a nauleous Stench that it was ready to strike me down, ask'd him, what could move him to let things come to fuch a Pass without looking out for Help in time: He answered that he had gone thro' no less than five most violent Salivations, but instead of being better, found himself worse now than ever before, and that therefore, if I intended to go to Work the same Way again, he would rather die than submit

to so much Misery once more.

I then ask'd him once more, how he came to be salivated so often, he told me, because he was told by his Doctors there was no other way to cure him; I told

him they were mistaken, and that the only Way to cure him, was to clear his Body of the Mercury, whereof he should be convinc'd (by God's Bleffing) in a very

Mort time.

You may guess whether he was glad or not to hear so comfortable a piece of News, and it being agreed betwixt us to com-mence the Cure, I ask'd him how long ago it was lince he had contracted first of all his virulent Gonorrhaa, he told me of all his virulent Gonorrhoes, he told me
it was above eighteen Years and five Months
ance it had been stopt up, adding by way
of Excuse, in Behalf of the Chirurgeon,
that it was stopt up at his earnest Request; I answer'd they were both in the
wrong, and that the Chirurgeon should
have understood better things than to
gratify him in a thing which must needs
turn to his Destruction; but that I hop'd
notwithstanding all this to make it run
again, and that much stronger than before tho it had been stopt sorry Years.
So we begun the Cure, and I gave him
one of my purging Powders which is of
a very gentle Operation, and after having a very gentle Operation, and after having order'd him a drying and flender Diet, fuch as is usual in such like Cases, he began to drink of my Decoction; he had scarce us'd it four Days, when the great Ulcer gave us visible Signs of Amendment, and within two Days after coming to my and within two Days after coming to my House early in the Morning, he complain'd of an excessive Heat in his Tard, especially toward

toward the Root; I told him he had no Occasion to complain, that this Heat was the Forerunner of the Return of his vitainly hear more of it before the next

Morning.

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The thing happen'd as I had foretold, for the Gonorrhea appear'd the following Night, and the next Morning when he came to fee me again, run as strong as ever I saw any virulent Gonorrhea in all my Life time. He ask'd me, what was to be done now, I answer'd, nothing else but to continue the Use of the Antive-nereal Decoction, in the same Manner as he had done before. He was very ready to follow my Orders, and that with such Success, that the Ulcers tended vi-sibly every Day more and more to a Consolidation, without the Application of any outward Remedies, and in the Space of thirty Days were quite heal'd up, and tho' the virulent Gonorrhaed did not cease immediately, yet by the Use of such Remedies as have been prescrib'd before, it was cur'd soon after, without the least Remnants of any Pain, or other Symptoms, and without the least Probability of any Relapse; for he grew plump foon after, and continues as strong and vigorous ever fince, as ever he was before in his Life.

Hoade carty in the Montage, he complished

I thought fit to infert this remarkable Instance in this Place, to shew that the Symptomatical Venereal Ulcers, Sores, Runnings, &c. such as owe their Origin to a Pocky poison'd Source, spread all over the Mass of the Blood and its Juices will not admit of any solid and lasting Cure till that Source be exhausted and dry'd up, which being well accomplish'd (as in the before-mention'd Case) you will see these Symptoms cease (tho' aggravated by the Malignity of Mercury) either without any or with a very slender help of other Medicines, just as it happens in most other Diseases.

But it is not the same in all Respects, with those inveterated and Pocky Genorrhaa's which have their chief Residence in the Prostate Glandules or the adjacent Parts (fuch as have been spoken of in the Beginning of this Chapter.) For these, tho' they also participate in some Meafure of the contagious Humours of the Blood, yet their main Source lying in the Glandules within and about the Privy Parts or Seminal Vessels, one of the main Indications of the Cure directs us of Necessity that way, or at least shews us that one must be no less taken Care of than the other, i. e. that a due regard must be had as well to the purifying of the Blood, as the cleanfing and healing up of the Ulcers, and strengthning the atfected

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fected Parts, which you may attain to by the following Remedies. First purge your Patient two or three times with gentle Purgatives, (such as have been prescrib'd in the Chapter of the virulent Gonorrhoes in the first Book) after which, in regard of the Purification of the Blood, order him the following Apozem.

> Rafur. Lion. Guajac. Rec. Saffafr. and 2 Ounces. Cort. Guajac. & Drachms. Rad. Chin. one Ounce and a balf Cort. Peruv. 2 Drachms. Rad. Glycirrh. 2 Ounces. Sal. Tart. alcalif. one Ounce and a half.

Boil these Species in Ten Pounds of fair Water to Six Pounds, Itrain it and let your Patient take of it three or four times a Day, about fix Ounces at a time, without sweating, but only keeping himfelf moderately warm.

To second the Operation of this Diet Drink, and in regard also of the cleanling of the Ulcers of the Privities, you may

prepare the following Tincture.

Cochinell one Ounce. Rec. Cantharid, one Drachm. Cinnab Antimon one Drachm and a half.

Infuse these Species in the highest rechiry'd Spirit of Wine X Ounces, digest it in warm Allies for several Days, till you see trappear with a deep red Colour, then decant and filtre it, and let your Patient take of it twenty, or five and twenty Drops three or four times a day in the beforementioned or any other proper Anti-Ve-

nereal Decoction.

Notwithstanding the Cinabar of Antimonij, there is not the least Grain of Mercury in this Tincture, the Spirit of Wine and Salt of Tarrar exerting their Operation only upon the Sulphureous Part of the Cinabar as may easily be discover'd upon a Tryal made with Spirit of Wine, Salt of Tarrar and Mercury; which if kept in Digestion for never so long a time, will not disloye the least Grain of the Mercury.

If you please you may make use also of the following Tincture, prescrib'd and made use of by Dr. Lister with good Success in an inveterate, pocky and setid Go-

norrhoea.

Rec. Spirit. Vin. opt. rectif. 8 Ounces.
Gummi. Guajac. half an Ounce.
Cantharid. 1 Drachm.
Cochinell. 2 Ounces.

Succi

A Treatife of Succi Hypocistidis 2 Drachms. Spir Sulph I Scrupte.

Digest these Species for twelve Hours, after which decant and fiftre or percolate the Tincture thro' thick brown Paper: Of this the beforelaid learned and ingenious Doctor order'd his Patient to take forty Drops every Morning and Evening in warm Ale, which he did accordingly for three Months, and was restor'd to his Health.

In order to accelerate the cleanling of these putrid Ulcers, without which they will never be brought to a lasting Confolidation, you may make use of proper Injections, as for Instance:

> Rec. Hord non excort. 2 Pugils. Rad Aristoloch. Rot half an Ounce. Plantag. one handful.

Boil these things in Fountain Water to the Consumption of half the Quantity, then strain and add to it

> Mell- rosat. one Ounce and a half. Alum. roch. 3 Drachms.

Of this Liquor you may fyringe into the Yard or Privities several times a Day, or else make use of the following Injection.

- 272 Recott Agn fee ond WAurif abro 6 Ounces. Vov Planting Sorie Pound. 22172 till 2 dib Tartar. Vitriol. 2 Drachms. Mife-pro-Inject.

Or of the following A H ?

Rec. Spir Vin. opt. 2 Ounces.

Spir Sal. Armon. 7 Drops.

Springe this into the Yard or Privitles,
as before-mentioned.

The Ulcers being well cleans'd, and the Malignancy of the Venezeal ferment, as well in the Blood as in the Glandules of the Genital's either corrected or expell'd, will naturally tend to a Confolidation, which however you may promote by the use of proper Ballamicks, such as the Ballam, Peruv. Capivi of Gilead, Turpenbeen prescrib'd before in the first Book, in the Cure of the virulent Gonorrhan, not forgetting at the Conclusion to have a Regard to the correborating of the relax'd and debilitated, affected Parts, by the long and virulent Issue of the Gonorrhaa, by Chalybeat Waters and other Adstringents; with this Caution nevertheless, not to make use of these last, till you are fully affured, that the Blood as well as the Ulcers are perfectly well cleans'd of the Vanereal Contagion, without which you would instead of accelerating and accomplishing noft

your Cure, involve your Patient into incredible Miferies and Mischiefs.

Tartar. Vitriol. 2 Drachms.

Or of the Wlow Re A O

Certain Observations concerning the Use and Abuse of Mercury in general, taken from modern as well as ancient Authors.

s being well cleaneds an

don't question, but you fland almost amaz'd to have all this while underflood scarce one Word of that grand Foundation Stone of the Practitioners in the Venereal Difease, I mean the so much fam'd Mercury or Quick-filver, and therefore are defirous to know our Opinion of that pretended great Antidote against the Pox or Venereal Disease. To fave your longing, and put that Point, concerning the Use and Abuse of Mercury (in the Venereal Difease especially)in its true light, we will freely give you our Opinion in this and the two next following Chapters; which you will find grounded upon very folid Reasons and undeniable Experience in the two following Books.

It being therefore our constant Opinion, that Mercury ought to be banished or at least Salivation) from the Cure of the Venereal Disease, because it not only proves most

most frequently inessectual (unless in some slight Venereal Insections, and some sew Bodies of extraordinary Strength) but also most generally mischievous, and tends to the utter Ruin of the Venereal Patient, it will be absolutely requisite, we should endeavour to maintain these Assertions, by the undoubted Experience as well of others as our own Practice; which being intended to be the chief Subject of the following Chapters, we will begin this with giving you the Opinion of some modern as well as ancient Authors concerning the Use and Abuse of Mercury in General.

To begin then with the Ancients, it is certain that Galen, Leius, Dioscorides, Pliny, &c. look'd upon Mercury as an absolute possonous Mineral, whence it is that we never find it to have been made use of by Hippocrates and Galen and the other Physicians in ancient times; not upon any Account whatever, hay not even in outward Applications: Austen an Arabian Physician being the first among the Ancients who made this Observation that erude Mercury given in a great Quantity did no burt, of which and the Reason thereof we field say more anon.

Among the Modern's Fernelius, Ponrettus, Forestus, Camerarius and others give us mainy inflances of the ill Effects of crade Mercury and its Fumes, in Goldmiths,

Mercury and its Fumes, in Goldmiths, Looking-Grafs Makers, Ge. and what M 2 Tremblings, Tremblings, Palsies, Convulsions, Lethargies, Asthma's and Apoplexies those that work
in the Quick-silver Mines (tho' most commonly strong bodied Men) are generally
subject to, and how seldom they live to
any considerable time after they have begun to take up this Trade, is sufficiently
known, and attested among others by
Fallopius in his Treatise de Fossibus.

Petrus Aponensis in his Book de Venen.
cap. 2. gives us a remarkable Instance of the mischievous Use of Crude Mercury in a certain Apothecary, who being very thirsty in the Night, mistook a Bottle of Crude Mercury for a Bottle of fair Water, and took a very hearty Draught of it, but was found dead the next Morning, tho the greatest Part of the Quick-silver was voided by Stool: His Body being dissected, the Blood in and about his Heart was found quite congealed.

On the other hand there are not wanting such among the Moderns, as not onlo admit of, but even highly commend

the internal Use of Crude Mercury.

Thus fordan tells us of a Woman, who having taken a great Draught of Crude Mercury, thinking it had been Wine, voided all the Mercury without any other harm, than finding fome small Pain in the Guts; and Georgius Agricola relates a Story of a certain Woman, that frequently gave her Husband a Dose of Crude Mercury with an Intention to kill him, but he receiv'd

receiv'd no harm. Thus Fallopius speaks of another Woman that took three Pints of Crude Mercury at a time, and voided it again by Stool, without any manifest harm, besides which it is very well-known that Platerus, Sala, Riverius, and many others among the modern Physidians, have prescrib'd and usid Crude Mercury, with good Success in the Iliaque Passian.

But it is to be observed that they scarce ever made tife of this Mercury, but at the last Extremity when all other Remedies failing they lorder'd a good Quantity of Crude Mercury which by its Ponderofity forcingaits Passages throw the Intestines. has produc'd fometimes a falubrious Effeet, which could not be expected from any other Medicines, and which having been fufficiently try'd before, and the Intestines thereby rendred lubricous, afforded a freer Passage to the Crude Mercury, which as well by vits Ponderofity and Agility, by Reason of its globular Particles of which it confifts could infinuate it felf into the most abstructe and smallest Openings, which were impenetrable to all the other Medicines, but it is also to be observ'd, that in this very Case of the Iliaque Passion. whenever it has not been able to open its Passage thro' the Intestines, it has at all times prov'd fatal to the Patient, by reason of its deliterious Quality, which is very well known to those Juglers, Mountebanks and other Impostors, who to impose dergo, M 3 upon

upon the ignorant Multitude, full take a good Quantity of Butter or Oil, to render their Guts flippery, after which they fwallow downvasgreat Quantity of Menruny, and discharge it again in Sight of Placening Sala, Riversing and mansiques ent

But let this suffice concerning Grade Mercury, which having no Relation (or at least not inwardly taken) to the Cure of the Venereal Difease we thought fit only to mention by the by, and therefore will new proceed to its Preparations. Of these these ace fo many, and fo variously prepared. that even to give only a thore View of them, would require a voluminous Piece, as is evident from that valt Multiplicity and Variety of Preparations prefcrib'd by the Chymists; wherefore it will be sufficient for us to mention only fuch as are most commonly known and used among the modern Practitioners. But before we enter upon this Point also, it is very well worth our Observation, that as even in those our modern as well as more ancient Authors, who are declared Patrons for the Use of Mercury in the Venereal Disease, differ. to fuch a degree, as that you hall fee one of them extol fuch and fuch a certain Preparation of Mencury to the very Shies whilst another damns it to the lowest Pie of Hell; this Contradiction I fay among the very Patrons of Mercury themselves. ought to put the poor fuffering Patient in Mind, what Danger he is like to undergo, HPOR

dergo, when he confides his Health, nay oftentimes his Life, into the Hands of those that make use of such dangerous and uncertain Remedies; and whether at the same time it would not be much more safe and proficuous to have Recourse to such Remedies, as without the least Hazard are much more likely to answer his Expectation; And, that such there are in rerum Natura, will be provid beyond all Contradiction in the following Books and

Chapters of this Treatife.

But to return to the Point in Question concerning the Preparations of Mercury, we will begin with the mildest of all, I mean the Mercurius Dulcis, which by the almost unanimous Consent not only of most of the Practitioners in the Foul Difeafe, but also of the most noted Physicians, is accounted not only a gentle, but also a most safe Purge, to be given (with Discretion) even to young Children; and a certain modern Practitioner in his late Treatife, afferts he has done Wonders with it. yet at the same time, is fore'd to confels, That it is not always given without Danger, and adds, that he knew one who by the Use of it was thrown into a Salivation and Frenzy, and died within four Days after he had taken it; and I my felf can attest, that I have feen several Examples of this Nature, when upon the taking of a moderate Dose of the Preparation of Mercurius dulcis, and fuch a one

as had been frequently made nie of before without the least Prejudice (as the
Apothecaries and Chirurgeons positively
and most solemnly assured me) there has
ensued a Salivation, attended with several
dangerous Symptoms, anothere bus stal

Thus Dr. Harvey tells us a Story of an Apothecary, who gave three Children each a Dose of Mercurius duleis against the Worms, and they all three died the same Day. If these are the dangerous Effects, (tho even but sometimes) of the most beingn of all the Mercurial Preparations, what must not the poor Patient expect from the more violent ones?

The next that falls in our way is the Mercurius Vite, which by many and among the rest by the before-mention'd Authoris recommended as a fafe and successful Medicine, and is also frequently administred in Hospitals to the poor Patients, when at the fame time he can't deny its have ing produc'd, not only dangerous, but also fatal Mischiefs at several times, whereof Hildanus also gives us two instances; one of an Afthmatick Woman, who died the same Day she took a Dose of this Preparation of Mercurius Vite, and the other of a certain Gentlewoman, who upon the taking of three Grains of it, was feiz'd with fuch violent Vomitings, cold Sweats, and fainting Fits, that the hardly escap'd with Life; which is the Reason that this Mercurius Vita by some of the most cminent 25

nont Practitioners has been stil'd Mercarius Mercis, of Mercury of Death instead of Mercury of Life, this being the Name the rash and boosting Chymists have been pleased to bestow upon it, to make it go down the better with the Ignorant.

The next in Rank are the feveral forts of Precipitates of Mercury, which are most commonly either White or Red (not to speak here of the rest.) The Use of Precipitates was firft of all introduc'd by one Vigo, as Native of Genoa, who by it pretended to perform most wonderful Cures in the Pox, in which he has been follow'd by many Practitioners and Empiricks, but very few only among the regular Phylicians by reason of its violent purging and vomiting Quality, which either frequently produce most dangerous Symptoms, or at the best instead of removing the Distemper, transfer it too often wonly, into another Place, and most generally into the Head and upon the Lungs: However the white Precipitate is fomewhat less violent than the Red. No Wonder therefore if Querceran, tho' otherwise a great stickler for Mercury was of Opinion, that Precipitate ought to be struck out of the Catalogue of Medicines in which he is follow'd by feveral others. who in most other Respects are no Enemies to Mercurial Preparations. . Before we conclude this Chapter, we mafe

Palmarina tells us a most deplorable deoident occasion'd by the Use of Precipio tate in a certain Patient A who being troubled with a Querran Agac, took three Pills made up with Presipitate, which threw him first into a Dysentry and both mondo tion of the Throat, and this being fucceeded by a Frenzy, it foon after carry'd commonly cither Graves is reduced the min

Dr. Harvey affor gives us a very remarkable Instance of this Nature, which very well deferves a Place in this Treat

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tertied to perform most wond A certain English Gentleman at Venive being affected with some fight Pooky Sympo toms, had a Dole of Presipiente given him by a Chirurgeon, which performing its Operation very well, he ventur'd upon a fecond, which wrought no lefs fuccefsfully than the former, he took a third Dofe, which instead of cleaning his Body, thou rowly, as he expected it should, fent it to the Grave, best odt otni glistones

Upon which Occasion I can't but make this following Observation, that this Instance ought to convince us of the Uni certainty as well as the Danger of the Mercurial Preparations, which the' in fome ftrong Bodies they may at first feem to answer the Expediation both of the Physcian and Patient, yet most commonly leave both in the lurch at the long Run-Before we conclude this Chapter, we must

fay also a Word or two of the Corresive Mercury sublimate, which among the rest is highly extoll'd for an admirable Medicine by a certain Practitioner, tho' by his own dangerous Symptoms and Confequences, neither is the Manter much amended, by limiting its Use under certain ways of preparing and administring such like dangerous Remedies, unless those Gentlemen who stand up Champion like, for the safe Use of Mercury, would be more particular, and explain themselves more fully and fincerely upon that Point, fince there is not a Quack or Empirick to mean or ignorant, but has both Confidence and Wis enough to pretend to the same Skill they prerend to, and therefore they put themfelves upon the fame Level with them, and deprive the judicious Reader of the Liberty of giving his Judgment either for

But of this more hereafter in the fixth and last Chapter of this second Book.

And upon this Occation perhaps fome of our Readers will expect we should launch ent into Varieties of Philosophical and Loy Cod. Arguments, to discover the time Astronaud various Operations of the Mexical Argument Bodies, but such an Attache to the Decay for boyond the Compass of a compendious Treatile, such as we not pose ours to be, and besides this not bring the Readers to prove very instructive to the Reader.

Mercury Sublice at the which among the rolt is bighly exterly for A Harlable Medicine by a certain Praclitioner, the by his own Some further and more particular Observations upon the three different Mays of fallmating by Mercury, vis. Un-Cron Suffurnigation, and taking It Inwardly, with the Dangers and fatal Events that most frequently attend Sa-Useof Mercury would be more projected and

A FTER thefe general Preliminaries A relating to the Ule and Abdie of Mercury, and its most known Preparations, it is time we should now come to that more particular Point of Salibation, which the it is look'd upon by most of the Practitioners in the Veneral Difeafe; as their anchora facra or last Refuge, yet upon a strict Enquiry will be found more dangerous and much more pernicious than any of those yet mention de quil del bos

explain themselves more fully and sincere-

And upon this Occasion perhaps some of our Readers will expect we should launch out into Varieties of Philosophical and Physical Arguments, to discover the true Nature and various Operations of the Mercury upon human Bodies, but such an Attempt being far beyond the Compass of a compendious Treatife, such as we propose ours to be, and besides this not being likely to prove very instructive to the Reader,

den we are rather willing to confine our dengn's Enquiry to such manifest Reasons and unquestionable Experience, as will prove doubtless both obvious and latisfactory to all such as are not preposed either with the Vanity of their own Opinion, Brejudice, or felf Interest.

It will inffice for the present for us to say, that Salivation being a Colliquation of the Senum of the Blood by Mercury, which by its globular Particles and ponderous Eluidity infinuating it self into the smallest Canals and viscid Juices, carries them up along with the Serum to the salival Dusts or Glandules, which is performed by Unction or Plaisters or by Fumigation, or by taking inwardly, a certain Quantity of prepared Mercury according to the Circumstances of the Disease and Patients.

We will first of all begin with the

Meraurial Unquents and Plaisters.

Who is so ignorant as not to know, what dangerous Symptoms those Ointments, mix'd only with a small Quantity of Quick-silver, that are apply'd outwardly for the Cure of the Itch, Scabs, and some other Cutaneous Distempers, do produce in many, to their Cost, as Tremblings, Convulsions, most violent Pains in the Head, most violent Salivations, with many other Symptoms, too many to be mention'd here.

other rate. But hot to keep you any longer in Sufpence, I will give you fome

It is very remarkable what Dr. Faller tells as in the Appendix to his Medicine Gymnaftics concerning a Quick-filver Girdle; he himself wore for the Irch. He says he was seiz'd not only with a Giddiness, but also with most violent Convulsions in his Hands and Pingers; however by the Use of proper Remedies he remov'd the Convulsions, but the Giddiness remain'd for several Years after; at last upon the Use of certain Chalybeases the Mercurial Hamour was struck into his Nerves and the Doctor selz'd with Epileptick Symptoms, which reduc'd him to a very declining State of Health, in spite of all the Remedies he could use to subdue the Malignity of the Mercury, but at last pretty well recover'd by going into the Air, and rieding.

If those be the happy Effects of Mercurial Topicks apply d at such a Distance from the Head (where the Mercury above all exerts its Malignity) and that in so small a Quantity as in the Mercurial Unctions for the Itch, Applications of Platisters for an Ague, &c. I give the Reader leave to guess what glorious Events he may promise himself from those Mercurial Unitions which in Venereal Distances are laid on in such a Quantity, nor only upon the Feet, Knees, Hands and Elbows, but also upon the Shoulders, Back, and other Parts. But not to keep you any longer in Suspence, I will give you some

Tome few Patterns of them, founded upon the Relations of Authors of unquestionable Authority, because we referve those of our own Experience to the fourth and last Book here, were it not that we allfast sid is

Tenzerus fays a Woman, that was gone fix Months with Child micarried upon anoine ing her fell with a Mercurial Ointment for the Heb; had the been anointed for the Pox, her Cafe would doubtlefs have been more deplorable; for if you will believe Palmaing or railing a Salivation, without cither Palfies, Apoplexies and Fremblines, or elfe without fatal Confirmations, Dumbness, Deaf-ness, Suffications, Megranni, &c. Gulielmus Pabricius gives us two tematkable Examples of the ill Success of this way of Whom this Unction occasion d'a great Ta-mour and most violent Instammation of the Mouth and Pongue, and at last a Mortification of the Gums, Mouth and Cheeks, whereof he died soon after, the other of a certain Patient who upon his being anointed with this Mercurial Unquent, was feiz'd with involerable Pains in his Head, and the joints of his Hands, Knees, Shoulders, Neck and Hips (where the Unction had been chiefly apply d) and his Arms and Hands were lo swelld, that they were in no small Danger of a Gangrene.

Thus

Thus Angelus Sala tells us of one who upon the Application of this Unction happened to be Jaw-fall'n, and many more instances of this Nature might be inserted here, were it not that we are oblig'd to keep within the due Bounds we have prescrib'd to our selves in this Treatise.

After all these Misseries and Hazards which the poor Patient undergoes in and after this pretended Cure, it would be no small Comfort to him, to see himself relieved and cured of that Venereal Evil, for which it was intended, but instead of that finds himself too often most miserably deceived in his Hopes, since there are almost innumerable Instances that the Patients have gone thro' all the Miseries of this dreadful Salivation and that not once or twice, but five, six, nay nine or ten times, without being a sot the nearer to the Cure of the Venereal Disease, in seeing themselves afflicted with such like additional pernicious Symptoms, as have been mentioned before.

Deen mentioned before.

One would think that after all this, there should scarce be found among the judicious fort of Practitioners (most of which I must confess condemn this way of Salivation, the they are fond enough of that which is rais'd by taking the Marcury inwardly) any one who should patronize it; but if you will believe Dr. Harvey, he tells you, that he has cured

twenty

twenty at a time, and many more at tother times, by this way of anointing without any Relapse or ill Confequences; if the thing be matter of Fact, all that can be faid is that the Doctor has had better Luck than most of his Brethren, and that therefore at is the fafest way for Prenchify'd Patients, to look out for fuch a Cure as may be perform'd with much more Certainty and a great deal less Hazard and DangersonO na suorandab of not

At the same time I can't but put them in Mind that if they imagine to fare better in the second Method of raising a Salivation than in the former, I mean that perform'd by Suffumigation, they will find themselves again mistaken to their Cost; and that, as the old Proverb favs, They ane fallen but of the Frying-Pan into the Fire. For vitris to be observed that even among the common fort of Practitioners, this Method of raising a Sulivation is almost exploded, so that only a few, and those of the boldest, have had Confidence enough to venture upon it; and that neither but in every robust and vigorous Constitutions; notwithstanding which, vereview have escap'd it, without carrying along with them the most dreadful Effects of fo wielent an Attempt, to their very Graves and fome of the Poor Par tients have died even during the Suffumigation: Of the first there are fo many Instances, that to insert them here would

require a whole Tract by it self; and of the last the famous Musa Brassavelus gives as an Instance of a certain Patient, who was smoak'd with Quick-silver for the Pox, and died in the very Operation, in his Presence, being suffocated by the Mercurial Fumes which (doubtless) were rais'd to a great Height, by reason of the Stubborness of the Disease, this being the one by Excuse these bold Fumigators can alledge

for fo dangerous an Operation

I knew a certain Gentleman in this Town above twenty Years ago, who about ten Years after he had been fo roughly handled by this Method of Sa Itvating, that he scarce escap'd with Life, was feiz'd with a most violent Headach. which continued for feveral Years after. in spite of all the Remedies that were apply'd both outwardly and inwardly, till at last the Pain being become almost insupportable, and he forc'd to keep his Chamber for many Months together, he took the Advice of feveral Phylicians. who all agreeing in this Point, that there was no other Hopes of Relief for the poor diffresid Patient, than what might be expected from a Trepanation, the fame was made accordingly, in that very Place, where the Pain was most violent, and the Membranes that cover the Brain found tending to a total Corruption (according to the Prediction of his Phylicians) which was dodes, that to intert them here would fach, as feat the poor Patient in a few

Days after to his GravelaoW sitt

But what was most remarkable in this Accident, was that this Gentleman having contracted the Venereal Difease above twen-Years before, had, finee his pretended Care by Selivation, Had many Children. none of which ever fince had the leaft Symptoms of any Veneral Infection ; which forms in my Opinion to but it beyond alf Doubt, that this dangerous Accident in Remnants of the Pecky Ferment, as to the malignant Fames of the Mercury, which being by Degrees separated from the Blood. and transplanted into thele Wembranes. did produce this Putrefaction, and confequently that insupportable Pain in the Head. whereof we hall have occasion to fpeak more at large in the next following Book, it being now high time we flould give you fome further Account of the feveral Ways of Salivating, and proceed to the third and left which is perform'd by taking the Merourial Proparations incovery, to a Man wheeling

This Method the it may be accounted the best (in Respect of the two beforementioned) and is actually taken fo, by most of the Practitioners in the Venerell Defente, and even by fome noted and fear ned Phylicians, yet has by frequent and underfable Experience been found the more pergicious to Human Race, the more

its Ufe has prevail'd of late Years in our Parts of the World you and or raths ave U

It would be an endles Piece of Work to enter upon a particular Recital of the Mischiefs occasioned even by this kind of Salivation, the recknned, as I told you, the most benign and the most successful of all the rest : What wandring and pungent Pains and Lameness it causes in the Muscles and Tendons; what Tumours and Inflammations in the Glandulous Parts; what Spasms, Tremblings, Palfies and Convulsions in the Nervous Parts, and what insupportable Pains, Rottenness and Caries in the being by Degrees formared from the Bones!

How many have I known who during this Salivation have loft their Hearing; Tafte, Sight and Smelling, which they never recover'd or fome at least not till after a confiderable time. I knew a young Woman that being thus ftruck Dumb in this glorious. Operation, continued to for feveral Years, till at last the recover'd her, Speech, by a certain Aromatick Apozema; as the told me. For the marrying foon after this Recovery, to a Man who kept, a Coffee-House, I happen'd accidentily to come in to read the News, little dream+ ing to find her there, but to my no fmall, Surprize as well as hers, found her standing in the Bar, and ordering her Servant certain things to be done about the Coffee; the bluth'd at the Sight of me, and having defir'd me not to mention her former r M

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mer Misfortune, told me withall how the had been salivated twice fince I saw her last, but that, instead of recovering her Speech, she had almost lost likewise her Hearing, till she was restor'd to both, by a certain Spicy Diet Drink (as she call'd it) and some Purges.

I knew above twenty Years ago a Gentleman, who being flux'd at Paris, totally lost his Eye-fight, by the violent Afflux of the Mercury upon his Optick Nerves. which caus'd an Obstruction there, and a most violent Defluxion upon his Eyes, however he had the good Fortune to recover his Sight, in fome fmall Measure, tho' not till after many Months, and by a valt Expence, yet fo as to carry the Marks of this deceitful God, about his Eves for many Years after, (and I suppose he does to to this Day if he is living) for the hot Defluxion upon the Eyes could never be stopt, and he continued both Blare-eved and dim-fighted, he was otherwise an exceeding handsome Gentleman. 314 to made

Both these before-mentioned Persons being very young and of a vigorous Constitution, had the good Fortune to recover their Speech and Sight, which in many others proves irrecoverable to their dying Days, as well as their levell'd Noses and devour'd Palates, of which we see daily so many dreadful Spectacles in the Streets, that it would be no less than imposing upon the Readers Patience to enlarge further

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upon a thing which is to obvious to every Bodies Eves as well as the Reafon of thele many Accidents, for if you enquire into the true Source of all thefe Miferies. wou will find it is Mercury that has done the Reat, and that he has been very merciful to them too, to let them come of To, with a broken Nofe, or fach another Small Scar, as a Badge that they have fought under his Banners; for, how many are there that don't come off at fo calle a Rate, but after having endured the Miferies of repeated Salivations are ferred with almost incurable Olcers in Several Parts of their Bodies with Rottennels of the Borres. Fiftula's and Gunerenes, which after a more miserable and tormenting Life, at last carried them to the Grave. Some are feen to be Saw-fall's by these Salivations and that fometimes to fuch a degree, that they have been starv'd for want of being able either to take sufficient Pood, or sufficient Quantity of proper Remedies to clean them of the Merciacal Mulignity. Thefe poor Creatures had doubtless been much happier if they had ended their Days during the first or second Salivation, as it happens too frequently to those who being infected with a very stubborn and inveterate Pow, are put into fo high a Flux by their bold Quick-filver Operators, that their Constitution being not strong enough to cope with fo furious and deceitful an Enemy for the personal content of the property of the second

are forc'd to fall most miserable Victims

to his over-ruling Power. want said wand

Dr. Harvey gives us an Instance of this kind in a certain Man of an advanced Age, who being affected with a Venereal Bube, was advised by one of his Friends to sonfult a certain Chirurgeon which he did, and being put by him into a Salivation. made his Exis during the Operation on of the fire and district to

the eighth Day.

I could give you many more Instances of this Nature, as well of my own Experience as those of others, but, being senfible that those that thus boldly venture upon fuch like Salivations never want an Excuse to palliate their irregular and dangerous way of proceeding, by throwing the Fault upon the Irregularity of the Patient, for want of Care in the Nurse, Ge I will not infift further upon this particular, which is so well known, that it needs no further Enlargement, there being too many, and those so very notorious Instances of People having expir'd in the Midt of a Salivation, that the Matter of Fact is past all Contradiction even by those who most violently espouse not only the Cause of Mercury, but also of the Salivations rais'd by the inward Use of its Preparations.

All these things being beyond all Difpute, I fay, I will conclude this Chapter, intending to answer all their Arguments that may be alledg'd against us in the next fol-

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lowing, but at ithe fame time kan't forbear once more towput the poor miferable Venereal Patients in Mind, of what I hinted to them not Mong before, wiz. to confider, that, if after all the forments and Miferies they endure, during their repeated Salivations (for, fay they, Mercury must be expell'd by Mercury, one Deceit by another fay I) even with the Hazard of their Lives, and if after all the Dangers they undergo of fuch ill Confequences as most commonly ensue (worse than the Venereal Disease it felf) I say that if after all this they might promise themselves a Gertainty of a Cure of that Diftemper for which they undergo all this; fuch a Comfort as this, might encourage them to venture upon all these Hazards and Pains with some Cheerfulness, but since the contrary appears by daily Experience (as shall be sufficiently provid hereafter) I can't see with what Satisfaction a Man can venture upon an Enterprize, which at the best is subject to so many Uncertainties, Hazards and Dangers, when more fafe, more easie, and more effectual Means may be laid hold on, to answerchise Endeland only the Caule of Mercary, but the the

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Symptoms that appear cities in er

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The chief Arguments alledg'd by the Patrons of Mercury in the behalf of the Use of its Preparations, and Mercurial Salivations for the Venereal Disease, fully answer'd.

molt all the Cacino-HE Champions of Mercury infift chiefly upon four Arguments to maintain the Usefulness of Salivations by Mercary against those who taught better by frequent Experience, not without great Reason reject this Method, as dangerous. troublesome and uncertain: The first is, that those dangerous Consequences that too often attend the Salivations by Mereary must be attributed to the Malignity of a certain fort of Mercury which being intermix'd with Arfenical Fumes produces those before-mentioned ill Effects, whereas the pure Spanish and Hungarian Mercury is attended with no ill Conveniences.

The fecond is, the Difference in the Preparations of Mercury, viz. that all the Evils that are observed in the Cure of the Venereal Disease by Salivations are owing to the ill Preparations of the diskilful Artist, which joyn'd to the Virulency of that malignant fort of Mercury, is the Cause of all those

these Symptoms that appear either in or after their Operation, which never will ensue if the Mercury be duly prepar'd and purg'd of its noxious Qualities.

The third is the daily exhibiting these Preparations, according to the Nature and Quality of the Disease, and the Circumstances of the present Condition and Constitution of the Patient; and the fourth the Authority of many learned and noted Physicians, and of most all the Practitioners in this Disease, for the Use of the Mercurial Salivations in the Cure of the Venereal Disease.

We will begin with the first concerning the different forts of Mercury, an Opinion which they have borrow'd of the Chymists, who after seeing themselves frequently discover'd in their impostures, concerning the Transmutation of Metals, and other such like vain Devices, used to have Recourse to this Subtersuge

to fave their Bacon A diew o'x manatai

Dr. Harvey, who has furnished our Practitioners of late with this Handle to take hold on upon a necessitous Occasion, could do no less after he had told them that Mercury was only hurtful in a few, perhaps to one in five thousands. I say a Man that is resolved to make an Assertion so contractly to daily Experience, must needs be very hard put to it, to find out some specious Pretence or other to make it go down

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down with the intelligible Part of the

Perhaps we shall not be very difficult in granting him, that there is an Arfenical Posson in the Mercury, and that also there may be some Difference in the several sorts of Mercury, as to the greater or selfer Quantity of this Posson, but after all this, it will be upon the Doctor and his Posson to prove that even the pure Spanish and Hungarian Mercury is free from this Posson, which they will find a very hard Task to do, since there are not wanting almost numberless instances of the pernicious Effects of Mercury, even in those Countries where this purer fort of Mercury (they speak of) is to be had at a much caser Rate than any other.

But supposing they should prove the Existency of such a Mercury, without all those
deliterious Qualities, they speak in vain,
unless they could give us undeniable
Proofs where it might be had, and that
at all times, and that with an unquestionable Certainty in our Parts, and above
all, by what infallible Signs it might be
distinguished from the rest; for, he that
knows that Mercury may be purifyed and
rendred very bright, by several artificial
Ways, will soon be convinced how easie
a Man may be deceived in things of this
Nature, especially since even the most dexterous Artists in Chymistry, have not been

afham'd to own; themfelves imiliakono in this Point. I wonder thefe Gentlemen that pretend to for much Nicety in the Choice of their Mercury have not hit upon that Mercury which may be extracted by a skilful Hand, out of the Crude Mine of Antimony, for as this is not to be had in the Shops, but must be prepared by themfelves, or their own Direction, it would have faved them the Trouble of being liable to the Preceeding Objection, which they will have much to do to answer to any purpose. Were it not beyond my prefent Delign, I could put them in the way of a certain Preparation of this Antimonial Mercury, which would answer their End more effectually than all the Spanish or Hungarian Quick-silver can do, it being certain that Antimony rightly prepared is a much better and fafer Apti-venereal than Mercury.

Their second Argument is taken from the Difference of the due or undue Preparation of Mercury, to adapt it to the Cure of the Venereal Disease by way of Salivation.

That there is a vast Variety of the Preparations of Mercury, and that even there is a vast Difference in the due and undue way of making those various Preparations, is what no Body that has any Insight into those Matters, can or will deny; but the Point here in Question is whether among all the Preparations of Mercury intended for the Cure of the Venereal Disease,

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Difeife, and known and generally us'd as fuch, there is one that has hitherto (without Exception) answer'd that End, without being attended with very ill and dangerous Consequences? If they tellus there are such as have, we deny the Matter of Fact, and we shall prove it beyond Contradiction by many undeniable shiftances hereafter.

If they alledge that these Preparations are not commonly known, but only referv'd for themselves (fuch as upon that score they are pleas'd to call their Nostrums) I hope they will excuse the sensible Part of the World, if they are not too forward in putting an entire Belief in chem, in fo ticklish and dangerous a Point; wherein they have found themselves to often deceiv'd before, fince there is fcarce an Emit pirick for ignorant or fo dull, but he pretends to his Anti-venereal Specificks, and uncommon Proparations as well as they and therefore they do nothing, in imposing their Authority upon the World, unless they could back it by undeniable Experience. and that without Exception ; but that even the most skilful often fail in this Point? Mall be flewn hereafter dw wilden soll

there is a vast Difference, in the due or undue Preparation of one and the same Medicament, and the true choice of its Ingredients, but after all I can't see any Reason, why a few, or perhaps one among a

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great Number should assume to himself to give either a better Judgment or be more careful than all the rest in things which are so well known and so frequently practised as these are now a days, without being guilty of a great deal of Presumption; so that these particular Pretences can't in the least stand in Competition with those undeniable Proofs, sounded upon frequent and unquestionable Experience, that have been brought against them, unless they would sobmit these their pretended extraordinary Preparations to the Judgment of the judicions and unbyass'd Part of the World.

But fince they won't do this (because fay they, this is making others as nife as our selves, tho' in Effect it is more likely that it is for four of appearing not so nife as they presend to be. I will put two Questions to them, which will set the Point in Question in its true Light, since thereby the World will be able to judge, when there these pretended particular Preparations, or Mercurial Nostrums, have in them something that may challenge a Presentence to all the rest.

The first is, whether they can with all their pretended Art and Skill produce such a Preparation of Mercury, as is irreducible into its pristine and Native Form, as the Chymists stile it, that is in plain English, whether they can so far alter the Mercury in their Preparations, as not to be reducible.

by Art into crude and running Mercury again; If they fay they can, I must beg there Pardon, if I fay 'tis false ; for Mercury thus prepar'd can never act by Salivation, but exerts its Operation in a quite different way : If they answer me they can't pretend to an irreducible Preparation, then all their Boastings of a fafe and successful Preparation of Mercury drops to the Ground, for, without you can bind this fickle and unconstant Mercury, so as never to be able to appear again in his Native Shape, he will prove deceitful to all fuch as put their Confidence in him, he will shew himfelf again in his true Colours, and attended with his usual Symptoms; that is to fav, Mercury will be Mercury still, and therefore will make his Appearance again, less or more in all Parts of your Bodies, from the Head to your very Fingers Ends: One of the leading Men among the Champions of Mercury has been fo candid as to give us (in his late Treatife) two In-Nobleman who being afflicted with a continual Headach, was after all Remedies had been try'd in vain, advis'd to have his Skull open'd by a Trepanum, from which Wound issued several Drops of Crude Merdury, and that the Chirugeon, the better to be fatisfy'd in the Matter, apply'd to the opening a Piece of Gold, which being taken off again some time after, was found chang'd to a Whiteness, a plain Demon**ftration** Et cost

ftration, that the Pain was occasion'd by Mercury. Ilum 1 : 100 godd get wod it spieg

The other Story relates to a Patient of his own, who having taken abundance of Mercury to be cured of the Venereal Difense, and being sensible of the ill Effects of it, had the Curiofity to try with a Microscope, whether be cou'd discover any thing resembling Men, which he did so effectually, that by the means of this Glass he plainly perceived the Mercury to iffue thro the Pores betwixt his Fingers; and the Backs and Palms of his Hands; and to stand in bright, small and globular Particles, even upon the Hairs of the Backs of his Hands not quick leula sid drive be

Thus you fee, Mercury even by the Confes fion of those who with so much Zeal embrace the Cause of Mercurial Salivations, as to make them the main Foundation Stones of the Cure of the Venereal Discase. appear again in our Bodies in its natural Shape and Form; which naturally leads me to the second Question, concerning the pretended Excellency of their Mercurial Nostrums, viz. Whether in those Salivations that are raised by these uncom-mon Preparations of Mercury (as they call them) there don't appear the same Symptoms, as violent Pains and Tumours of the Throat, Tongue and of the whole Head, as are usually observed in the or-dinary way of Salivating by inward Mercurial Medicines? Especially if the Salivation

batton be raifed to a very high Pitch (as the Stubbornnels of the Diftemper often requires) or be repeated feveral times? If they answer me they don't, they contradict daily Experience. If they own they do, (as they can't deny but that they do) I further ask them, What Reason they can alledge, sufficient to convince the Judicious World, why those Mercurial Preparations they make use of in raising their Salivations to a high Pitch, should not exert their Operations as well in the uppermost part of the Head, as in the Throat and Mouth, fince it is evident that they don't stop there, but reach up to the very Origin of the Nerves and the uppermost Part of the Head, those violent Tumours of the Head, Tremors and convultive Motions that are either the common Attendants, or immediate Confequences of these high raised Salivations, are undeniable Evidences of this Truth, with That even in the best of Salivations, if raised to any high defin'd in his violent Operations to the Salival Glands, and the Mouth, or Throat, but will be Mercury still, in spite of all their Art to bind him, and penetrate not only up into the Head, but also into all other Parts of the Body, and make the Practitioner as well as the Patient fenfible, that he laughs at their Folly.

But it is now time we should proceed to the examining of their third Argument in behalf of decouried Salignations which is, That the ill Successes and evil Confequences ob the Salinations mult be attain buted to the finister of preposterous adminiftring of them by the unskilful Practitioner: I multodonfels, this Argument bears the greatest Weight of all, if duly apply d fince there is fearce any Body; that has the least infight into the Operations of M dicines, but who is fenfible, that their good or bad Effects, depend molt gener rally and in a great Measure on the Dexterity and Judgment of the Practitioner. that either applies or prescribes them but tho all this is confess d beyond all Contradiction, the Application made by fome of these pretending Gentlemen, will not fland the Teft : For what Reafon can they alledge for themselves, to convince the judicious part of Mankind, that, for Instance, a Chirurgeon or Practitioner in the Venereal Difease, should be a better and more competent Judge of the Nature, Qualifications, and due Management of the Venereal Difease in reference to the various Temperaments, Constitutions, and Conditions of those that are afflicted with this Difease, than those regular and methodical Physicians, who as well by their Learning as by their Experience, have a much better Title to it, than any of thefe Practitioners can pretend to. - So, that it favours not a little of Vanity and Profumption, for one or two to affert with a Bold-

Boldmeis which is pechliar to those, that find themselves under a necessity of fireolying the Defects of Learning by a pretended unquestionable Experience of their own beith That they have acquired an uncommon infight beyond others, not only into the Nature of the Venereal Difeafe. but aligninto the very Conflictions of human Hodies ; I fay this is a Prefumption which will fcarce meep with any Credit, but from the Ignorant fort of People. unless they could make good their Pretenfions by unquestionable Matters of Fact. and that without the deaft Exception's for unless they do for they will find themfelves upon the fame hevel, with the worst of Empiricks and the most signorant Quacks and Pretenders, who to cover their base lignorance ware mecessitated to have brocourfe bed fuch tike Evalions, as leaves their poor Patients under an Uncertainty, tilb they find the fatal Effects of them Miftake to their Coft. vino 100

Before ove conclude this Chapter, we must say something also concerning the pretended Authority they alledge in behalf of the Mercurial Salivations, both of some Moted and Learned Physicians, and of most of the Practitioners in the Venereal Disease, or rather in the Consumment of Pox.

tell Bart of the common Practitioners in the food Diferse, as well as most of the Chirur-

Chirurgeons stand up unanimously in Defence of the Mercurial Salivations for that Disease; and if you will, you may add also all the Quacks, Empiricks and Mountebanks, &c. and no Wonder that they should; for the Consummated Pox being an internal, abstruse and very stubborn Disease not belonging to their Province, and consequently very little understood by them, what Wonder is it if they run into extravagant Mistakes, as well in reference to the true Nature of the Disease as its Cure?

The Truth is, that upon the first Rife and Discovery of the Pow in Europe, this Discase was look'd upon so filthy and so infectious, that fcarce any of the learned Physicians of those times either would or durst venture upon the Cure of it, for fear of losing their Reputation and Practice. among the People, who had conceived such an Aversion to it, that they generally believed its Contagion to be communicated not only by the least Contact, but even by Breathing, an Instance whereof we have here in England in the Person of Cardinal Woolfey, who was among other things charged with Breathing upon the King whilst he talk'd with him, he having the foul Disease.

The Cure of the Pox being thus in a great Measure neglected by the methodical Physicians, it fell of Course into the Hands of the Chirurgeons, and other common Practitioners, Empiricks, &c. the first pretending to a peculiar Title to the Cure

of a Distemper which frequently discovered it self by Ulcers, Scabs, &c. These attempted the Cure thereof according to the best of their Skill, and succeeded accordingly, i. e. without any Success, being ignorant as well of the Nature and Cause, as of the Remedies, required and appropriated to the Cure of so stubborn a Distem-

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The Knowledge and Practice of Chymifry being much about the same time, either introduc'd or reviv'd, (as some will have it) in these Western Paris, and Mercury being one of the main Pillars whereupon the bold Chymists built their vain Hopes as well of an Universal Medicine as of a Projection and Transmutation of Metals, they began also to look in Process of Time for the Cure of this stubborn Disease, in this their beloved Subject. and happening to succeed somewhat better therein, (in some flight Cases) than the common fort of Practitioners had done before, they were foon follow'd in this Point by some of the Chirurgeons of that Age. One Vigo a Genoefe, and Jacob Carpus a Chirurgeon were the first that lead the way, and were so closely follow'd by their Brethren in this Mercurial Path, that, as the Chirurgeons have ever fince thought themselves entitled in a peculiar Manner. to the Knowledge as well as Cure of this Disease, so, there have been but few among them that have not look'd upon Mercury

as the only Antidote to be depended on in the Cure of the Pox, unless we except some (of late Years) especially among the French

Practitioners and Dutch Chirurgeons.

Now this being the true State of the Case, the Riddle is soon unfolded, and the Reason easily laid open why the whole Tribe of the common fort of Practitioners, espouse with so much Zeal the Cause of Mercurial Salivations, this Method being descended to them by way of Tradition from their Masters; but, it is not the same with those Physicians, who being deservedly Famous for their Learning and Ability in their Profession, have nevertheless allowed at least, if not absolutely recommended the Use of Mercury as well in general as of Salivations by its Preparations for the Pox in particular.

To answer this Objection, it must be confidered, that the Study as well as the Practice of Phylick being of a large Extent and subject to no small Difficulties. it might easily happen, that some, even among the most learned Physicians, might neglect, or at least not fo much apply themselves (under that great Variety of Diftempers, and Multiplicity of Bufiness, that takes up all the Time of a noted practical Physician) to the Practice of the Venereal Disease, and confequently be cafily mistaken in the best and fafest Methed of its Cure; besides that not a few of those methodical Physicians, that recommend

commend the Die of Mercury and mer turial Salivations, being trained up among Wiltings) "tis no hard Matter to conceive how by their, frequent" Convertation in their younger Years with the modern Chy milts (who for the most Part have put a wrong Interpretation upon the Words of when they fpeak of Mercury) they might imbibe or at least receive some Tincture of those wrong Notions concerning the Use of Mercary, that are so frequent among the Practing Chymits A Ili the yet to

could not forbear Smiling, when in a fate Treatife I found the Author to bring in the Authority of Adicen and Lully in behalf of the Use of Mercury for the Veneredt Difeafe, when God knows, they had not the least Thoughts that way, nei-ther do their Words imply any thing like it, but most apparently speak of the Transmutation of Metals . The Words of Avicen are thefe: Cum sutem diffolutum fuerit (meatiing the Quick Silver) habet open maxima s Sapientes ipsum Justium spectare sonem, of tunc facit opera mirabilia, & transmutationes, quia ficut mutatur, mutat, & siout time gitur, tingit, which in English is thus: Crude Mercury when diffolood, performs the greatest Operations of all. The Philosophen makes him to stand the Tost of the Fire, and then he does Wondors, and makes Transmusa tions, for as he himself is changed, so be changeth, 0 4

changeth, and as he is tinged, fo he tingal Solivations being trained up an

Now I would fain ask any one, that has only a general Knowledge of the very first Rudiments and Terms of Chymistry, whether these Words, which so evidently relate to a total Dissolution of the Mercury without a Reducibility, in order to make him abide the Fire, and fit him for a Transmutation, have the least Congruity or can with the least shew of Reason be apply'd to those Preparations of Mercury which are so easily reducible, and discover by the ill Accidents they occasion, both in and after the Salivation; how far they are distant from that mentioned here, by that Great and Learned Arabian Philosopher and Physician.

The Words of Lully are thefe, In Mens curio diffoluto absconditur magnum secretum is e. that in Mercury when dissolved, lies concealed a great Secret; which Sentence being spoken in the very same Sense as that of Avicen before, must consequently also be apply'd to the self same Radical

I could not pass by in Silence these two notable Instances of the Fondness that some Men have for their own Opinion, and how apt they are to mininterpret and milapply, even the plainest Expressions in the World, to adapt them to their own Conceits, and thus usher them into the as be brouged is changed blrow

But it is time we should draw toward a Conclusion of this Chapter, and with it, to the Conclusion of the Point in Quegers of the Mercurial Salivations.

We will only add upon this Head, that if they boast of some valuable Authorities on their lide, we may fay the same of ours, and thus Counterbalance one Authority by the other.

wooder

Tis very well known, that some of the most Noted and most learned Physicians of our time, either quite reject the Mercurial Salivation, (especially when raised to a high Pitch) or at least scarce ever proceed to it, till in case of the last Extremity, and then administer it with the utmost Caution, looking upon it as we said before, at the best as an uncertain, and hazardous, and oftentimes dangerous Remedy; and of such a Nature as not to be ander certain Circumstances, by all the Art of Men; so that those who pretend to an Infallibility in this Method of Salivating and accomplishing the Cure of the Consummated Pox, are absolutely in the Wrong, let their Pretences be never so great and specious, as we shall have occasion to shew in two very remarkable and most authentick Instances in the next following Chapter, and by several others in the fourth and last Book of this Treatife. compared a certain Noted Ara

to as who by his many shortes of

the Kenginger Lifes feele. 265. But it is time we should draw toward

But it is time we should draw toward a Conclusion of this Chapter, and with it, to the Conclusion of the Point in One-stron, concerning the ArcHail wand Dauger of the Mercurial Salivariens.

cured Poxes, by repeated Salivations and other Mercurial Preparations:
The first, by a Noted Practitioner of this Town, and the second, by the Hands of divers other Practitioners in this Disease.

Certain Country Trader in Linen and Woollen Stuffs, having had the Misfortune to Contract the Venereal Disease, by Coition with an infected Perfon, apply'd himself for a Cure to a cer-tain pretended Outlandish Doctor, who has for these many Years past, set up for that Profession, in this as well as all other Diseases both in the Town and Country, by whom according to his old Custom, he was put into a Salivation, but that proving unfuccessful, he had recourse to a certain French-Mor, by whom he was put into a second Salivation; which proving no more successful than the former, and the French-Man being fo Candid as to tell him, that he had done all he cou'd, the poor Patient at last had recourse to a certain Noted Practitioner of this Town, who by his many Stories of wonderwonderful Cures he has thought fit to publish, performed by his infallible way of Salivating and other Anti-veneral No-fitums, has gain'd no small Reputation in the World: This Man thought himfelf so secure of his Art and Skill, that he agreed with the Patient for twenty Guineas for an absolute and perfect Cure, and Cas I was credibly informed by his and (as I was credibly informed by his Wife) gave him a Note at the fame time to restore his Money if he failed in his

Pronfile.

Matters being thus agreed betwixt them, the poor frenchehify'd Patient was put into a Flux or Solivation for ten Weeks, after which, he was dismised by the faid Practitioner, and told that he was perfeetly cur'd; but within fix Weeks after, finding himself as bad or rather worse than ever he was before, he came to this Doctor again for further Aid, and had first a Purge given him, and after that three Bolus's, and was told that after he had taken these three, he should have three more: He took the first three Botus's according to Order, three Days fuccellively, which made his Tongue swell to such a Degree, that he was not able to move it, or to utter one articulate Sound or Word: He continued fo for fometime, not daring or being able to venture upon the other three Balus's, and his Mouth in the mean while breaking out into almost numberless small and putrid Ulcers.

Ulcers, as both his Arms were full of hard Knobs and Blotches from the Weifts to the Elbows, which appear'd likewife under his Armpits, on his Breaft, and less or more all over his Body; being belies this reduced to so weak a Condition, that he could not stand without leaning upon some Body or other.

In this miserable Condition he implored my Assistance, which I willingly assorded him, and in a Months time restored him to perfect Health, in which he has continued for these twelve Months, and is

likely to do fo for the future.

For the further Satisfaction of the Reader, I thought fit to infert here the Patient's Certificate or Letter in his own Words, written to me after his Cure; which runs thus:

than everylie was before, he came to this

my Arms, and when I came here, I was broke out with Blotches under my Arms, with hard Knobs in the Flesh, which nothing till I drank shis Decoction could cure. I was under the Hands of Mr. —— (before) and took a Salivation of him to no purpose, then I was salivated by a Frenchman to no purpose, and had spent above a hundred Pounds before I came here, but now, by the Blessing of God, and the Doctor's Care, by drinking his Decection, I don't doubt but I am positively cured, in Testimony of which I have set my Name.

cografed the Verereal Discase by entring

to his Cure, that it would have now da

Beart of Stone to Compation : for I be-I could not omit to infert this remarkable Example to convince the World, how much even those who pretend to an Infallibility in the Care of the Venereal Difonse by Salivation, are too often mistaken to the poor Patient's Coft, it being true beyond all Contradiction, that even the best among them have not as yet found out a-Mercurial Preparation of this Nature. which has prov'd a full Match for the flubborn and confummated old Pox, without running such Hazards as must often tend to the Destruction of the Patient, for a Confirmation of which, we will add a second Story of another poor frenchify'd Patient, who,

as you will fee in the Sequel of the Story, after having undergone all the Torments of the Mercurial Rack, and of the Martyrdom of Venus, and that by feveral Hands of Juch who pretended to a more than ordinary Ability in the Cure of the Pox, was brought to the very Brink of the Grave, from which he narrowly elcap'd by taking a much more milds a more cert tain, and lafer Course by dried Cotto

The Story is thus: ma I and revole I wal

The twentieth Day of May 1707, came to me a certain Watchmaker, who having contracted the Venereal Disease by entring into a too close Commerce with a pockyfied Whore, was so miserably handled in his Cure, that it would have mov'd a Heart of Stone to Compassion; for I believe a more moving, and at the same time a more dreadful Speciacle of this kind was scance ever teen before : he was ble Pains in his Head and Legs, but had also a most putrid and large Ulcer in his Throat, and the Palate of his Mouth was quite eaten away, and whenever he took any liquid Matter, it came out again thre' his Nofe, besides which he had a running Sore or corroding Ulcer of the Bignels of the Palm of a Man's Hand, upon the very bending of his Knee, which had eaten into the very Bones of the Joint Those unto who's Management he had committed his miserable Carcase, treated him

him, (as he told me afterward) in the fol-

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lowing Manner:
First of all they touch d his Ulcers in the Month with the Water of Subli-mete Mercury, which not producing the desir'd Effect, they try'd to stop or check the Corrosveness of the Venereal as well as Mercurial Humour, from going further, by applying to them a red hot Iron, but this also proving ineffectual, they had re-course to their Scissars, and Cut out the whole Palate; but finding notwithstanding all this, that the Corroding Ulcers in the Mouth spread further and further, they contrived the following Way; they took a Funnel, the narrow End of which the Patient put into his Mouth, whilst the broad End was put so close over a Red hot Smoothing Iron, that not the least Smoak could come out, but must go up thro' the narrowest Part of the Funnel into the Patients Mouth, upon this Iron they put Mercury Precipitate and Corrafive Mercury Sublimate, and so let the Fumes of the heated Mercury pass up into his Mouth and Throat; this painful Operation was thus continued for Sixteen Days fuccessively, but with so little Success, that by this time, the whole Roof of his Mouth. and his Throat was almost Eaten thro', rather by the Malignity and Corroliveness of the Mercury, than of the Venereal Humour, besides that he felt so Excessive a Heat with-

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within his Bowels, that he was scarce

able to endure it.
Whilst he was meditating with himself. where to seek for Help in this his misera-ble distress'd Condition, full of Pain and Anguish, he causes himself to be carried to an Aunt of his, that liv'd very near me, to consult with her about the Matter. She not having seen him for a considerable time, and being extremely surprized at the Sight of him, ask'd him, what made him so weak, and look so miserably if ? He told her, my End is at hand, I shall soon die a most tormenting Death, for I can neither eat, drink nor sleep. She told him, Cousin, I understand there lives here hard by a certain Doctor, who has done several remarkable and great Cures, I would advise you to go and consult him about your Distemper, I am of Opinion, he will sincerely tell you, whether you may be cur'd or not, for he has the Reputation of a very honest Man. According to her Advice the poor Patient came crawling to my House, but in so weak and so pitiful a Condition (as fo weak and so pitiful a Condition (as I told you before) that it could not but move me to pity; being so very weak and full of Pain, that he was scarce able to express his Thoughts, and that rather by Signs than Words. mour, belides that it.

minas I was not very forward to give my Opinion in for dangerous and nice a Cafe as this was, without fome Witness or other, I ask'd him whether he would be contented, that I should call down a certain Major of one of her Majesties Regiments of Foot, that was then under my Cure ; he confented, and the Major being desir'd to come down, came accordingly; and now well remembring in what Condition he himself had been left not long before, after three feveral Salivations, when I shew'd bim the putrid Ulcers in this poor Patient's Throat, he broke out into most bitter Imprecations and Curses, protesting with a thousand Oaths, that those Fellows, that handled poor Patients at so barbarous a Rate, in order to fend them to the Grave, were not worthy to live, but deserv'd to be stabb'd or shot in the Head; asking the Patient whether he had lost his Feeling, for faid he, without it, how was it possible for you to endure all these painful Operations.

By this time I observed him to support his Chin with one of his Hands,
without which he was not able to shut
his Mouth, or to utter one Word, I
ask'd him, Whether he thought he could
drink any considerable Quantity at a time,
he gave me to understand as well as
he could, that it used to come out thro

aid

his Nose, I then told lien, twas in vain for me to attempt his Chresinhe gave me to understand again that he would try his utmost. Hereupon Porder d in Servant to bring me about two or three Ounces of my Anti-veneral Decottion in a Glass, and order'd him to take it down as gently as he could, which he did gradually, but was above half an Hour, before he could quite bring te down: I ask'd him? Whether he could feel it go down his Throne, the gave me to understand that he could, whereupon I told him, there was fome Hope left (for I fear'd that his Mouth and Throat were gone into a Mortification) at which he feem'd to be overjoy'd. I then or der'd him to endeavour to spit, which he did, and in four times he brought up several Pieces of putrify'd Flesh, each Piece of about the Bigness of a Hain the Hundy asking the Patte fel-nut.

Notwithstanding all these dreadful Symptoms I undertook the Cure at his earn est Request. I gave him one of my purging Powders, and the next following Day he begun with my before-mentioned Anti-veneral Decotion, which he continued to take in due Order for thirty Days without Intermission, and was fully recover d of this Malignant Disease, and all its most terrible and dangerous Symptoms, and the Ulcer on his

his Knee quite healed up; so that he has been very well ever fince, is grown fat, and what is more strange, speaks very well to the Admiration of all that knew him under his late most doleful Cirumstances.

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bis Knee quité healed up; so that he has been very wed ever since is grown firt, and what is more strange, speals very well to the Admiration of all that show him ander his late most dolerat Cirvettinger.

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VENEREAL DISEASE.

BOOK III.

Containing a succinct but very exact Account of the Consummated Pox and its Symptoms, of the Symptomatical, or Mercurial Pox, their Difference, Signs, and Cure without Mercury.

CHAP. I.

Of the Consummated and Inveterate Pox, their Causes, Degrees, Signs and Symptoms.

HE Consummated Pox is a contagious Disease, owing its Cause to a certain Poisonous Ferment, contracted either by Coition with an infected Person, or by a bare immediate Contact.

P 3 tact,

tact, which being communicated to the Mass of the Blood and its Juices, discovers it self by Pains in the Head, Shoulders, Arms, Legs, &c. by a spontaneous Lassitude, or unusual Heaviness, Melanchelly, Pultules, Blotches, Nodes, Ulcers,

If those things which by a certain deleterious Quality not only disturb, but also destroy the whole Oeconomy of our Vival as well (s Animal Spirits and Functions, are accounted poisonous, the Venereal Ferment, must of Necessity be rank'd

among Polions.

tact.

This poisonous Ferment therefore being communicated by an impure Coirion to the Genital Parts, (as has been hewn before) and causing and Exploration there by its Corrofiveness and Mulignity, is by nits dong Continuance there, and the Afflux of fome other Humours rendred more volatile by Degrees; and consequently communicated to the Blood; or elfe by being ftopp'd or diverted in its Course thro' the Yard or Privities, by which it discharg'd its Venom by the unfeafonable Use of Adstringents or Ballamicks, violent Purges, Vomits or. must then of Necessity be convey'd into the Blood, and there produce -what we call a Confummated Por, which discovers it felf by the before mention'd as well as many other Signs and Smp--roms, as werthall fee anon the batharings fected Person, or by a bare immediate Con-

How-

Howeven it is further to be observed that even in the Rox which is contracted by Coition with a Person insected with the Menereal Difeale; the fame vis not always communicated to and discover'd, first of alle in the Genital Parts ; but sometimes immediately to the Mass of the Blood viz. when the Venereal Ferment of the infested Person sistarriv'd to fuch a Degree of Volatility; as no penetrate during the Venereal Act immediately thro' the extended Pores of the Body, and confequently into the Massiof the Blood, where it foreads its Contagion thro all its Juices. and afterwards (very often in a hort time) discovers its felf by Pains in the Head. Shoulders ov. by breaking out and by most of the other Symptoms that are ufurthy observed in the Pox. on barrens

So that according to the nicest Obfervations that have been made hitherto by fome of the most eminent Practitioners in this Difease, it feems as if the Venereal Ferment was fcarce ever communicated to the Genital Parts, unless when the infeded Person is seiz'd with a virulent Gonorrhan, or Blans, or Shankers on the Yard or Privities, in which Cafe the Contagion is by an immediate Contact communicated again first to the Genitals, and lafter that to the Mass of the Blood voices atimise O recens a gradulate

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How the Kenereal Contagion may be communicated by other different Ways, as by lascivious Kissing, Nurses giving Suck to pocky Children, sweating in the same Bed with an insected Person, or has been sufficiently shewn before, and therefore without insisting any surther upon that Point here, we will proceed to the several Degrees of the Pox, which will naturally lead us into the Discovery

of its Signs and Symptomshi tok labrage V

The first Degree of the Pox is, when the Venereal Contagion being neither very malignant in its own Nature (for that there are divers Degrees of Malignity in the Ver nereal Ferment, has been sufficiently shewn in the feveral Degrees of the virulent Gonorrhaa) neither in any confiderable Quantity transferr'd into the Blood, is and discovers it felf (especially at the Beginning) by fome flight Symptoms, fuch as the falling off of the Hair, red and yellow Spots. or small Pustules, and some transitory running Pains; all which may be attributed to certain Vapours and Effluvia's of the Venereal Boison, which being fent forth to the exteriour Parts, there discovers it self by these and other fuch like Signs.

But if the same Venereal Poison which is convey'd into the Mass of the Blood it self in a greater Quantity, contracts by its long Continuance there, a higher Degree of Malignity, and discharges its

Venom,

Venors, chiefly (as most generally it does in the Confummated Pox) upon the Glandules and glandulous Lympha, 'tis then that it makes its Appearance not only in Pafules and Blotches on the Forehead, Temples, Ears, and less or more all over the Body. but also in Scabs, Vicers and running Sores, accompanied frequently with violent Pains in the Head, Shoulders, Arms and Legs. which become worse in the Night, because the circumambient Air in the Day time, cools and checks the Heat, Sharpness, and violent Agitation of the Humours, which being put in Motion again by the Heat of the Bed, produce those before-mentioned Effects without Controul.

If the same Venereal or rather Pocky Ferment grows more inveterate, and intrudes it felf upon our whole Constitution, it soon arrives to its highest Degree of Malignity, and the before mention'd Sympsoms not only encrease and become more violent, but also the Poison penetrating by Degrees to the very Bones, Ligaments, Sinews and Membranes, and even to the Spinalis Medulla, and the nervous Lympha, impairs all the Functions of our Occonomy. and by tearing the Tendens and Perioftia, occasion insupportable Pains, or by fixing it felf in the Bones themselves, by its Corrofiveness, causes a Rottenness or Caries, or hard Knots, Nodes or Bumps sometimes of a prodigious Bigness; not to mention here

here those patrid devouring Unies, in the Kidneys, Bladder, and other Parts, and inenrable Fiftulas or those pocky Conorrheds, by which Part of the Peneroul Posson is discharg'd to the outward Parts of the Body, because we have had becasion to speak of them before in a peculiar Chap-ser, as we have spoken of fome other Symptoms of leffer Moment, belonging to the Pex, in divers other Places, and therefore will not particularize them here again, 26 world needles Repetitions 1000

But before we conclude this Chapter IE will be regulate we thould fay fomething Pocks Venom not only exerts its Virulency and Malignity upon the outward Parts of ear Body, but also upon our very Entrails, Pox. Fernelius has made this Observation among the reft, and fays it has been found fo in some dead Bodies that were open'd; erom emocedand if we may credit a noted Br. Blankard and learned Physician of our time, not only he himfelf, but also Jonbertus have feen divers Inftances of this Nature, viz. of fuch as had Porky Puffules and small Olcers, not only in the Windpipe, but also in the very Dangs, which were cover'd all over with fmall Ulcers.

He gives us a very remarkable Example of a certain young Lad, who being afflicted with most exquisite Pains in his right

right Side, could not be cured notwithftanding all the Remedies were made use
of, that are proper and requisite in such
a Case, but died. His dead Body being
view deall over, a certain Scar was discovered upon one of his Knees, which being look'd upon by the Physicians as the
Remnant of an packy Ulcer, his Body
was open'd, and his inner Parts sound to
be insected with the Rox.

m Birth his Didphragma was cover'd all ower with red Pafules, and on that fide where he had complain'd of his Pain in his Life time, there was found apon the Stomack a Blotch of the Bignes of the Palm of a Man's Hand, which being coworld by the Liver, there was to be feen in its Concavity danother such Blotch or Poxi so that one touchid the other. This is a convincing Instance, of the Visulency of the Porky Ferment prying even upon the linterious Paris; and it is offentimes observ'd, that young infants are brought into the World with pocky Ulcers and Politics, which they have contracted in the Mother's Woinby not to mention here the porky Confumptions and Hellick Fevers which to often prove fatal to Mankind.

pears attended with much more violent, and much more dangerous Symptoms after the Africanal Cure than it did before.

- Hay Folds

CHAP.

Hence

CHAP.

right Side, could not be sured notwithfranding all AF. Amade H Dre made all of, that are proper and requisite in facts

Of the Mercurial, or Symptomatical Pox, call a by some the Bastard-Pox.

ing look'd upon by the Phylicians as the

ATHEN after the imperfect or pre-V V posterous Cure of a Confummated Pox, by Mercurial Salivations, or fometimes allo by over-violent and too frequent Mercurial Vomitives, there appear fuch Symptoms, as are most commonly observed in the most inveterate or radicated Pox, you may then rationally conclude that they are not fo much the Remnants of the former Pox, but rather the Symptoms of a Difease of its own kind, being occasioned either altogether by the natural Malignity and Virulency of the Mercurial Preparations, by which these Salivations or violent Fomitings were rais'd, or at leaft by the Intermixture of the Mercury, with fome fmall Remnants of the Packy Ferment, which otherwise might either have been expell'd or fubdued by the Strength of Nature; but its Virulency being now exalted by the Malignity of the Mercary, it appears attended with much more violent, and much more dangerous Symptoms after the Mercurial Cure than it did before.

Hence

that it here are more fall no Nofety corroded.

Palates and rotten Bones occasion d by
the Mercury than by the Pox.

So that if you observe that after the Cure of the Pox by Mercurial Medicines, either fome fresh Pocky Symptoms, such as did not appear before, but especially such as make their Appearance in the glandulous and bony Parts, as Ulcers in the Mouth and Palate, or the Roof of the Mouth, and violent and continual Pains in the Bones; I fay if you find thefe Symptoms appear after a Cure of the Pox by Merciay, when nothing of it was observed before, or if you find these and other fuch like Symptoms; which discover'd themselves before the faid Cure become afterward more violent and frequent, you may then be fully convinc'd that they owe their Origin chiefly to the Malignity of the Mercury, or at least to its Intermixture with some sight Remnants of the old Packy Ferment; whence it is that we have given it the Name of a Mercurial or Symptomatical. Years after his Core, when res

This Supposition founded upon very solid Reasons and undeniable Experience, leads us into the Solution of a certain Assertion, maintain'd by several great Physicians both ancient and modern, viz. That the Pox may lie larking in our Bodies, for ten, twenty, nay thirty Years which must

be understood chiefly of the Mercrotel Post For the Menaurial Boifun will hie harton's for a long time in the Body, till being separated and put ling Motion it efeixes upon the Head and Glandslous and Bolin Parts dunto which it is a conftant Rnemy) and makes its Appearance (after that ving lain dormant a great while) under fuch Symptoms as have been mention'd before which being the fame that often attend an old For are confequently easily mistaken for that Distember 1 10 other

There are fo many inflances of invererate Head achs and Painsun the Bones. which have been manifefully found to owe their Source to Mercury, not very long after its Application bthat to denvoit would beto give the Lye to daily Experience in and we have given you already an Instance of a certain Gentleman, who having been falivated by a Mercurial Con Gion for the Pox continued for to Years very well in all outward Appearance, but after that time being feized with a Pain in his Head which encreas'd gradually, he had his Skull open'd with a Troumon twenty Years after his Cure, when the Membranes of his Brains were found corroded and putrify'd, notwithstanding which he had in the mean while begotten feve ral Children, which were not only born. but also continued found to that time which could not have been, had his Diftemper been occasion'd by an old nocky Ferment.

Ferment, and therefore was absolutely owing to the Mercurial Venom contracted by the Mercurial Unition, which having lain hidden for ten Years, and after that being carried up to the Head, there by Degrees, exerted its Virulency to such a Degree as prove fatal to this unfortunate Gentleman.

A certain late Practitioner of Note gives ne enother Example of this kind, which

very well deferves a Place here. A certain Gentlewoman (a married Woman) having been afflicted for some time (after the Cure of a Pox by Salivation) with a violent Head-ach, at last found an Ulcer to break out on her Nose, which a certain Chirurgeon of her Acquaintance miftaking for a Cancerous Ulcer ply'd it with the Gloum Vitrioli, but with fuch ill Seccess, that it not only caus'd an Inflammation and Putrefaction in the lower Part of the Nofe, but also a great many small Ulcers, on and near the upper Lip, which were stallast cured by the beforemention'd Practitioner, but the Head-ach continued the with less Violence than before: But what is worth our particular Observation is that both not long before the Ulcers broke out on and about her Note and alforafter the Cure of them the bad two or three found Children, and her Husband who cohebited with her frequently had not the least Symptoms of an Infeand Debaucheries. However the mile

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Eveneet, and therefore was absolutely owline

to the Mercurial From contraded by the

for ten Years, and after that being car-

How to distinguish the Pox from the Scurvy, as also from the Gout or Rheumatism.

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There are among many other Distentioners that afflict human Bodies two in particular, which as they seem to be in some measure peculiar to the Norther's Parts of Europe, so they bear in respect of many of their Symptoms no small Resemblance to the Pox, I mean the Scurvy and Gout or Rheumanism, which often deceive the ignorant Practitioner as well as the unweary Patient, who is thereby sometimes exposed to the Impostures of self-interest and ill designing People.

I knew a certain Chirurgeon (fince dead) fome Years ago, who thus under Pretence of curing a young Gentlemen of the Pox,

fent him to the Grave. Hos if house

This young Man had been sporting in the Garden of Venus and being naturally of a Melancholick Disposition, fansied he had contracted a Venereal Infection, thosin Effect there was no such thing, those slight and transitory running Pains he felt in his Arms and Legs, being owing only to a cold he had taken in sitting up late in his Debaucheries. However the Chirarregeon

rurgeon, who's Bufinesowns to get Money, humour'd his Fancy fo charasto perswade him absolutely it was a Taint of the Pox. if not the absolute Rox: and accordingly ply'd him not only with very hot diet Drinks but also with frequent and violent Mervinial Vomitivel By thefe violent Means the Hypochendriach Humours being fet a float, and put intona most violent Agitation, were at last carnied up to the Headi where at first they caus'd a most violent Swelling, Giddiness and Head-ach, and foon after an incurable Frenzy, which as I told you feat the poor ignorant Gentiamadi to his Grave reon view a synd

voltowill therefore be necessary to amena tion here certain diffinctive Characters by which you may distinguish the Pox from either of those two before mentioned Dife Scotlygick Humony is not common lesses

The Schroy has for pear a Resemblance to the Post in its Signs and Symptoms, that even fome learned Physicians as well as common Practitioners have mistaken it for the Pox, and sometimes the Pox for the Scirdy of coming the Angle

affect

As for Instance, the Scorbutical Patients are very often afflicted with most violent and continual Head-aches, as likewife with red and blew Spots and Puffules, which often prove fo corrolive, as to cause very puerid and fætid Ulcers, which if not taken in time will cat into the very Bone. Noguid the river in the Diout's most generally thing is more arequent than to fee the Scorbutch Humour to exertite Malignity upon the Month's Throat, and just as the Rist does, in various Exulcerations and Swellings, and what is more than all the rest, you may sometimes also observe Nodes accompanied with acute Pains on their Bones, as also Tumours and Exulcerations on the Genital Parts; not not mention several other Symptoms, such as sipontaneous Eastitude, Melancholy, we which it has too often in scommon with the Veneral Diffuse, which is has

MAHele Signs and Symptoms, the' they have a very near Relation to the Pox at fifth Appearance nyeed if well examined by and understand high Phylician may show be differn'd that they are not the fame. Thus the Head-behawhichdowes its Caire to is Scorbutick Humour, is most commonly the fame by Day as well as by Night, and if there De any Intermission or Relaxation; it is rather in the Night than by Day. whereas the pooky Head-ath and all other Pains owing their Origin to a Vimere al Caufe, encrease in the Night time; Such Postules as appear in the Scarty, come fouth without itching, and when gathering to a Head, are less painful and better coloured than those of the Pox, which always are preceed. ed by a vehement itching ; belides othat the imall Exulterations in the Venebeal Diff eafe are molt commonly crufty : Themseone burick Ulcers in the Mouth most generally affect

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Teeth Become lofe, which proceeds from the Scothwart Pappers arthing out of the Bromach, Whereas the Veneral Ulcers that appear in the Throat and Mouth, chiefly have their Rendence on and about the Glandulous Parts and the Palate, unless by Mercurial Salivations they be spread also into the Gums, Tongue and to the Roof of the Mouth.

There is another Observation contenting the Olifference betwirt the Veneteal Difference and the Sourvy, upon which some of our Modern Practitioners have much valued themselves, looking upon it as infallible, viz. That the Sourvy the never so inveterate, is not infectious like the Pox, but this presented infallible distinctive Character is applicable only to the Consummented Pox, but not to the Mercurial or Baffard Pox, which as we have shewn before, is scarce ever infectious no more than the

The second Distemper that resembles the Venereal Disease or the Pox in some of its Symptoms, is the Gout or rather the Rheumatism: The Pains that are perceived in the Rheumatism on the Shoulders, Arms and Legs, are like the Scorbutick Head-ach very near the same by Day and by Night, without any remarkable Alteration, and besides this come less or more at certain Intervals, whereas all Venereal Pains are continual, and are sure to be more violent in

Scurvy.

Q 2

the Night time than by Day of Rheuman tical Pains always, appears in the joints chiefly, and if they pass throi the loterltices, it is only transitory and without any long Continuance, but the packy Pains fix their Residence in the very interstices betwixt the joints of the Arms and Legs and continue there without any remark able Intermission: But what is most obfervable of all is, that the Pocky Pains never really discover themselves without some other previous Venereal Symptoms, or else are attended with some Signs, which make them eafily distinguishable from the Rhenmatick Pains, and tho' there are fometimes Tophi Nodes on the Joints in the Pax as well as the Gout, yet as these never appear but in inveterate and very malignant Poxes, and spread themselves also most commonly from the Joints into the Interstices, they are easily discern'd from those belonging to the Gout.

The fecond Distancer what refembles the Versyal Distance of its Suppressed, is the feet of rather the River and Research of the the River and the the percent darther the River and the Stout of the the Lags, are like the amount of the day and by the ging and by the ging without any remaind a lay and by the ging bendles this come is a nare exercise in the tervals, whereavall a research percention is the most with the court of the most window, and the most window, and the most window, and most, and see the compression of the most window, and most, and are force to be more violent and

of raifing the Sweat in this Diffase, which being to high in Acid that Cornel that mortal Enemy of our Constitutions out of

Concerning certain Preliminaries neces fary to the effectual Cure of the Post without Mercury, Juch as the fewe-ral ways of Sweating, and the true Knowledge and Choice of proper Redomedies for that Cure and the wing both is performed by two different Ways nei-

Before we come to the actual Cure of the confummated Pox it felf, it will be requisite we should mention certain Preliminaries, which not only contribute, but are even abfolutely necessary to the Performance of that Cure without eury.

These consist chiefly in two things, viz, to raise the Sweat in such a manner, as may be most proficuous to accomplish the intended Cure, and fecondly to have a true Knowledge, and make a due Choice of fuch Remedies as are to be the Ingredients of those Compositions, by which you intend to vanquish this stubborn and rebellious Disease, without the Help of Mercurial Preparations, it being certain, that the Success of so difficult a Cure as this, depends in a great Measure on the Goodness of its Remedies.

own thro the Pipe Logo End of which is

We will begin with the feveral Ways of raising the Sweat in this Disease, which being so highly nedestary to expel that mortal Enemy of our Constitution out of his lurking Holes, must be promoted and managed with all possible Dexterity and to the utmost Advantage.

The first then and most effectual Way

The first then and most effectual Way to raise the Sweat in this as well as some other Diseases is perform'd by Means of the Spirit of Wine highly rectify'd which is perform'd by two different Ways, either in Bed when the Patient is week, or of a tender Constitution, or elle in a Chair when his Strength will admit of

In Bed it is performed thus. The Patient is laid quite naked in a Bed, and ever his Body are extended three or four
half Hoops, in order to keep the Bedcloaths from touching his naked Body;
this done, you mult place near the Bedlide of the Patient, a Iquare tin Box;
with a small Door on one side, and a
Tin Vipe on the Top, of such a Length
as to reach up to the Bed-cloaths or rather to the Heighth of the Bed-stead it
felf where the Patient is laid. Things
heing thus prepard you must put a small
Kettle or other Vessel into the Door of
the before-said Tin Box, and put into
it some Spirit of Wine, which points set
on the Fire, the Vapour thereof will afgead thro' the Pipe (one End of which is

Mer-

thus) to the Body of the Paction and make it sweat most varied by which you may continue as long as you fee it convenient you must take care not

to put in too much Brandy or Spirit of Wine at a time, which would burn too fast, but do it gradually, and as often as you find the Brandy consumid, supply it with fresh and add to bound a single and

Dononau Chair it is managed this! Place your Patient upong a pretty high Chair Mark maked , 100 that his me Feet may reft apon fomething, and then cover him all round very closevup to the Chin. and the Chair allos behinds with warm Blankets, bothis done for a finall Quantity ew of SpiritoficWine at Bite in va dintle Veffel wand patrit under the Chair and supply it with fresh Spirit as often as it proves deficient, (but gradually for fear of doing Mischief) and continue it ofo long as von think it inecessary or convefide, thro which you may put a Pan mil 3 am het ignerant that fome of our moi dern Practitioners condemn this Method of fweating his Spiele of Wines hecause Tthey By it is bast to enflame the Blood, and too much to divoup the Maistare loftour Bodies Durathies must be apply di only do cholerick or instancholy Confirmtions or fuch as by who g Continuance of the Rex or

Mercurial Salivations are reducid nto 118 Hellick Tabes or Confumprion, in which Gan fes vou may make use of your ondinary Wood-fire Goals well burnt thro; infteat of the Spirit of Wine, or elfe of Boiling bon Water, with fuch Herbs as are adapted to the Constitution of your Patient, and let the Vabours thereof by Means of a Tio Instrument or Pipe, be convey'd either unden the Bed-cloaths or under the Blankets if the Patient is feated upon a Chair's but, unless it be under the before-mention'd Restrictions, the Method of Promoting the Sweat by the highest rectify'd Spirit of Wine, is certainly the best, because this Spinio by its oleagehous and most volatile Particles notionly most powerfully penetrates thro the Pores, but also volatilizes the viscid flimy Part of the Veneral Paifan, and expels it along with the Sweat out of the Body which is the main Indication of Sweating in the Core of the Post of this si vigaul

There is also another Method of sweating Veneral Batients in a wooden Vessel or
high Tub, which has a small Door on one
side, thro' which you may put a Pan with
burning Wood coals, the Patient being
placed upon a Bench within the Tub, and
his Feet resting upon something at some
Distance from the Bottom, and all the
upper Part of his Body being cover'd very
close with Blankets up to the Chin; by
this Means you may promote the Sweat,
or instead of the Burning Wood-coals, you

Patients Feet, a Kettle with hot Water, in which have been Boil'd before hand such lagredients, as you think most adapted to your present purpose; and after that, throw into the Water at several intervals red that Tiles or Stones, by which means the Vapour of the Decoction will ascend and surround the Body and raise a very easie and agreeable Sweat.

These are the most proper and most efficacious ways of Sweating in this Disease. We will now proceed to the true

Knowledge, and Choice of its Remedies. We have told you before that the Natore of the Venereal Contagion, confifted in a fix'd Acid Corrafive Ferment ; from whence it is evident, that this fix'd Acid Ferment being convey'd into the Mass of the Blood, and its Juices, less or more congeals its Humours, and introduces that Distemper we call the Pox. According to this Supposition, the Remedies that ought to be made use of for the Cure of this Disease must be such, as by their Alcalious and Sulphureous, as well as Volatil Particles have a Power, not only to Check and Correct the Acid Ferment, but also to restore by their Volatility the true Motion of the Blood, by attenuating the Coagulated Humours, and Expel them thro' the Pores, or by Urine.

Among these, the Guajacum or Lignum Santfum leads the Van, its Wood, Bark,

and Colon, conflicting a riogether of them Unitable and Polatile Particles, as are 19 the Stubborn Acid Venetral Fermine 26 4 better Temper. This is folwell known doing Sprouts of Twigs of this Tree which they boil in Water, and drink ver felves of the Veneral Distant without why other Help, than by burying themselves Side, up to the Neck, where they Swear most vehicleritly, as long as they are a ble to endure it; But this maft not be understood of the inveterate Pox, which requires the Addition of other Remedies also, to vanquish its Malignity, tho at the lame time it is very probable, that the young fresh Twigs may prove mare efficacious than the dryd wood of OR Trees, which is transported the Endel for the faid Wood, may retain its Necessity lose part of its volatile Salt, which has as great a Share in the Gure of this Dittemper, as the refinous Part 169 The Bark of the Guajacum Tree is preferred by some before the Wood, and the Gumbefore both, but for the most part they are join'd together in the same Decoction, which by Art may be reduced to an Extract to be used in Form of Pills, by such as are not able to swallow so vait a Quantity

Quantity of the Decochional But, after all Dimeferre the Decocions of this as well as of all the other ingredients which are made use of sin the Pucky Companions to all other Preparations; at the dame time you may fortify your Decodion with the Spinistrof Guajatom by realon offices Sudonifique Quality and When you are going soo provide this Wood for the Decocion takeb care dos chooses that which is not very brown for the brownest is the eldelt) but rather fush as inclining to yellow, and of a pretty fthong and agreeable Scene, fidmewhat bitteriff and biting upon the Fougue, and foois also the Gum, but of all fomewhat browner Colour and tought for want of the Gum brought to us from the West Indies you may draw the residous Part out of the Wood, by laving in beforeig stery hoth Fire, when it will drop out by! Degrees; Tyou may alfolidraw it out of the Bark, by infuling the Shavings of it in Spirit of Wine, by which means the refinous Part being Extracted and Incorporated with the Spirit, and the same being Distill'd from it, the Gumous Particles remain in the bottom of the Veffel, and abeing afterward precipitated with Mater, are dry'd up, and produce a Gum, not inferiour to that which comes from The Chine Root has godien in sorTredo

Next tombe Gusjacum, the Wood of Suffapeas must be remembred in this place, being a Tree that grows in Elorida in the West

West Indies at the Wood Thut I dipecially its Back being of an very silrong aromatick Scent, Hand fulbo of oleagenous Particles. dts Decetion as wellows its Mile is bace counted by fome a more powerful Remise dy against the foul Difease than the Gues jacum it felf by reason of its Aromatick pleagenous Parts wherewith it abounds (as is evident from its from odoriferous Scent) which may therefore be look'd up oh as a peculiar Anti-venereal Specifick, having a Power to Subdue the Acid; to Volas tilize the Blood, and Expell the Picky Ferment, thro' the Pores of the Bodyomin choosing your Wood, you must be careful to take that which is of a vellowish Colour, which is more odoriferous, and better than that which inclines to an Aft Golour ; the Bark, is will more odorifes rous than the Wood, and if Good, ought to be biting upon your. Tongue like the one of the Bark, by infining thenomenan

But because these Woods and Barks are excessive Hot and Dry, and therefore not to be used alone, especially in Melanopoly, Cholorick, and Consumptive Constitutions, they are most generally qualify d with the addition of some Roots and other singredients: Among the Exoticks, the Roots of China and Sarsapaville are most in use of

The China Root has got its Name Ifrom its Native Country China, from whence it has been afterward Transplanted into the West Indices they are used as we intimated before

before in the Pocky Decoctions as well to allay, the excellive Heat of the Woods, as to fortify the Sudoxifick Vertue of the Decoction; when you choose your Roots take those that come from the East-Indies, because they are much better than those that are brought to us from the West-Indies. Those that are of a blackish Co-lour and resnous are the best, for it they feel light and are pale, you may conclude they are very old, and have lost much of their Vertues.

The Sarlaparilla is an American Root, long and thinnish, and white within; it is accounted to abound more in volatil Particles than the China Root, as may be perceived by its Taste, you must choose those that are not too thin, for the thicker and fresher they are, the better they will an-

fwer your Expediation and an of interest

sniw

These are the chief Exotick Ingredients made use of in the Anti-veneral Decoctions, and other Compositions of this kind, unless you would have us reckon among the Anti-veneral Specificks also the Antimony, Cantharides, Cochinele, and some other Aromaticks. That in the Antimony there is a singular Anti-veneral Vertue, is beyond all Dispute, in regard especially of its Sulphur, and therefore it is often added to the Decoctions, but this will prove useless unless you add at the same time also a competent Quantity of Salt

of Tartas of Grade Tartas, without which the Sulphur of the Animony will not b extracted and communicated to the Des coction. tho at the fame time there are more compendious Ways to make it most powerful Remedy against the Pox Of your Antimony choose that which ghi of Antimony, to that which is common ly known by the Name sof Crade And mony.

Our modern Physicians and Practitide ners have of late made use with good Success of the Tincture an Infusion of the Canobarides and Cochinell, the first for its frong Diaretick, and the fecond for its most excessent Suddrifick Quality And if you will rank the Liquorith, Currans, & among the Exoticks, because they are brought to us from forreign Countries,

But there are belides there fome others, which have the Reputation of being no less efficacions in the Cure of the foul Difcafe, than those before-mention'd Ingredients.

Tis credibly related of Hemy III. King of France, that being afflicted with the Vinereal Difeufe, which could not be car'd by his Physicians, he took the Advice of one Pena a noted Practitioner in that Disease in Paris, who prefcrib'd him a Decocross of Burdock and Senna made with White

wine, whereof the King drank half a Pint warm every Morning, and fweat was provok'd by hor Stones, and for his ordinary Drink, he made use of the Decocion of China or Ser saparilla, with a suitable Diet, for twenty Days, after which he drank for 40 Days songer the Decocion of Burdock but without Serma, and was perfectly cured.

of this be Matter of Fact the Bardanus or Rurdock Root must needs have the first Place among the Antiversed Remedies of our Growth Certain it is, that it has been made the of by our modern Practitioners with good Success in the Anti-versed Decocion, as likewise the Root of the Resolution as likewise the Root of the Betafites, the Arestoloch, rot, the rafur. Com Gern or Harts-horn, the green Shells Mallnuts with many others of which, move in the next following Chapter, it heing now high time we should come at laft to the Cure of the Confemmated galar way of a Core, I will here inkel by a certain noted Phylician * Dr. Blan- * of our (time, and commudescribed to him by a cerdescribed train famous of Chinegeon and
Antenna of Cheer

OH A P.

T Can't forbeat to communicated to you by what Mouns the Spaniards that are among us, cure the Spaulin Pox in nine Days! Many

inferior with forces

warm every Morning and Iweat was pro-

Of the true Method and Remedies to cure the Consummated and Inveterate Pox without Mercury

Drink, he made nie of the Decodien of

THAT we may proceed in due Order and by Degrees, we will begin with the Maiden Pox as it is commonly call'd, which being a flight and fresh Venereal Infection of the Blood, is most commonly cured by those Remedies that have been prescrib'd before in the Cure of inveterate and fordid virulent Gonorrhad's; with this Addition however, not to neglect to fweat your Patient two or three times, according as you find the Circumstances of the Case require; But that even in this slight Infection you may not be destirute of a regular way of a Cure, I will here infert a short Course for the Fresh Pox prescrib'd by a certain noted Physician * of our time, and commu-* Dr. Blannicated to him by a cer-tain famous & Chirurgeon and +Mr. Pinket. Anatomist of Ghent.

SIR, Can't forbear to communicate to you by what Means the Spaniards that are among us, cure the Spanish Pox in nine Days: Many I my self did but a sew Months ago, make a Tryal of it, upon a Woman of forty Year's of Age, which altogether unswered my Expectation: Tho it is my Opinion, that this Cure will scarce succeed in an inveterate Pox; and that besides this, if you find the Pain's not quite gone at the end of Nine Days, you ought to continue your Remedies for Nine Days longer; I have enclosed the whole Meathod and Cure.

A Cure of the Spanish Pox in Nine Days.

Your Patient must be kept warm, so that if the Cure is to be perform'd in the Winter time, he must keep his Chamber, where must be kept a continual Fire, to open the Pores of the Body. His Diet must be thus order'd

In the Morning he must eat nothing at all, at Noon you may give him about four Ounces of Dry-roasted Mutton or Veal, but you must have a care to cut off all the Fat, and three Ounces of hard Bak'd Bread or Biscuit; after Dinner he may eat a few Almonds and Raisins; at Night he must abstain from Meat, but may take for his Supper an Ounce of Biscuit, with some few Almonds and Raisins; and as for his Drink he must make use of nothing else but the following Decocion.

R

Rev. Sarfaparilla, 3 Ounces.
Suffafras, an Ounce and balf.
Anif. balf an Ounce.
War Pafful. 4 Ounces.
Liquirit. 1 Ounce.
Aq. commun. 12 Pints.

Let this be boil'd to the Consumption of half the Quantity, and the Patient may drink of it, as often and as much as he can. He must abstain from Grief, violent

Pallions, Gr.

Thus much concerning his Diet, we will now come to the Remedies and their Use, and begin with the following Decoction. Take of Sarsaparilla Roots well bruiled and cut & Ounces; steep them for 24 hours, in 4 or 5 Quarts of fair Water, and then boil them in a close Vefsel with a moderate Fire, to the Confumption of three fourth Parts of the Water; then take the remaining Decoclion from the Fire and strain it; after this you must put the Decoction again upon the Fire, in a new Earthen Vessel, and add to it of the best Virgins Hony four Ounces, and of fine Loaf Sugar i Ounce; Let this boil together, and take care to take off the Scum as fast as it rises; when you fee the Scum quite gone, then take it again from the Fire, and keep it for your use, as you will see anon; then you must prepare the following Powder:

Reg. Sarfaparille, 2 Ounce:
Fol. Senn. 1 Ounce.

Rad. Polypod. balf an Ounce.

Hermodastylor 3 Ounces.

Sacchar. alb. half an Ounce.

Let all these Ingredients be beaten to in almost impalpable Powder, then mix them well together, and keep this Compolition for your use as follows ? Mix of this Powder two Drachms every Morning pretty early, in four spoonfulls of the before prescribed Mixture, and take it at once; if you find it too Nauseous to be taken, you may add to it as much of the before prescribed Diet drink of the Sarfaparile, Saffafras, as you think Conpotable. Not long after the Patient has taken this Dose, you must cover him very well with Blankets, or other Bed-cloaths, to make him Sweat foundly; tho' fometimes it will rather operate by Stool, but it works either by one or the other way of these two without fail. You must contiave the same Course for Nine Days succeffixely, upless you should find your Patient reduced to so weak a Condition as not to be able to undergo it every Day, in which case you must allow him now and then a days interval, as you find there is occasion to recover his Strength a little; after your Patient has made use of these Remedies for Days, she will be sensible of their Effects, and find himself much better, but in 9 Days he will be perseally Cured,

Jo: Bapt. Pinkett.

Lot all thefe Lagredieurs be betreated I leave this to every ones Judgment and Experience, tho' 'tis not improbable, but that it may be used with no small probability of Success in a fresh Pox or Maiden Pox, as it is call'd by fome, but yet with this Proviso, that it ought to be continued longer than 9 Days, for I am apt to believe, that very few will be cured in fo fhort a time, but that it will require (as the Author of this Letter himfelf observes) double that number of Days or perhaps more, besides that it will be absolutely necessary also to prepare or put the Humours in Motion, by two or three gentle and proper Purges, nothing of which has been mentioned in this Prescription.

But if your Pox happen to be of a longer Standing, and discovers it self by continued and most violent Pains in the Head, Arms and Legs, Blotches, Breakings out, Ulcers, &c. you must proceed also to a more efficacious Cure, such as is able to subdue that stubborn Enemy, that has not only spread his Venom through-

out all the Mass of the Blood and its Juices, but also fix'd his Residence in the Head and the Bones, or at least in their Coverings. This Cure must be instituted and regulated according to the Vehemen-cy, Multiplicity, divers Qualifications and Urgencies of the Symptoms, with a due regard also to the Constitution of the Patient, and even to the different

Seasons of the Year.

But the first and main Indication in the Cure of this Disease, being to purify and cleanse the Blood of the Pocky Ferment, this Indication, I say must be answer'd chiefly by Sweating, to Expell the poisonous Humour thro, the Pores of the Body, which can't be so conveniently, nor fo fafely attain'd to by Purgatives nor Vemitives; not that I condemn the use of Purges in this Disease, but only the too frequent use of them, especially if they be very violent ones; for if they be gentle and taken with Moderation, they are so far from being noxious, that on the contrary they are absolutely necellary, to prepare and put in Motion the groß viscid and congealed Pocky Hu-mours, and to carry off the grosser Part of them thro' the Intestines by Stool. Concerning this groß and viscid Matter, the famous Nichelaus Massa, gives us a very remarkable Observation: He says, that he has observed upon Diffection in the dead Bodies of those that dy'd in R 3 the PHERE

the Hospitals of the Pox, that their Veins contain'd abundance of white viscid Slime, and that sometimes in a greater quantity than the Blood it self, he makes also this further Observation, that in or about those places, where the poor Patients when living, complain'd most of their Pain, this slimy Matter was found in greater abundance than in other parts, but especially in the Arms, where the Veins were sometimes quite Choak'd up

with this Sline.

Which Observation as it plainly discovers to us the Reason, not only of that Spons anewas Lassitude, but also of the Pains in the Arms and Legs, especially of the Pockysy'd Patients (before they are fixt on the Bones) so it serves to confirm our before mentioned Opinion, that the Verment, Congeals the Humours of our Bodies; the grosser part of which may be conveniently evacuated by Stool, provided it be done with due Circumspection, so as not to impair too much the Strength of your Patient, so as to render him incapable of undergoing the Patigue of so long and often repeated Sweats, as are absolutely necessary to expell the Veneroal Posser thro the Pores of the Body.

And tis chiefly upon this Score, why we reject Vomitives in the Cure of the Pox; for, fince the main Intention of their Venitives is to revell the Pocky Fer-

ment

ment, from the most remote parts of the Body, and Evacuate it by the Mouth, and this intention is not likely to be answered by any others, but such as Operate with much Violence, the same most of necessity fo far debilitate the Patient. as to render him unfit to undergo the Toils of a long and difficult Cure; It can't nevertheless be deny'd, but that Vomitives (I except the Mercurial ones) may prove imes fuccefsfull in allaving fome of the Symptoms of the Confummared Pox, especially if owing to an ill Cured one by a preceeding Salivation; but then they must not be given, but to People of robust Constitutions, and never to those of a Cholerick or Hypocondriack Temperament, for fear of carrying up the noxious Humours into the Head. where they wou'd infallibly occasion most violent Pains, Inflammations, Frenzy's, &c.

Some of our modern Practitioners, especially the French and Dutch, are for Venefection to be previously administred. to the Cure of the Pox; but without any sufficient Reason, for since the immediate Cause of the Pox proceeds from a Conrealed Blood, I don't fee what fuccess can be expected from the letting of Blood, unless the Disease shou'd be attended with fuch Symptoms (as most violent Inflammations, &c.) as require an immediate aid by way of Revulsion, or checking the

Defluxion upon the affected Parts.

Before

Before you begin your Curemitis ablolutely necessary you should prescribe your Patient a certain Diet, without which you would certainly lofe your Labour in the intended Core: The Patient therefore must be oblig'd to keep constantly (during the Cure) in his Chamber, which must be kept close and warm, by keeping a constant Fire there less or more, according to the Difference of the Season, and the Condition of your Patient, who must be confin'd to about fix Ounces of dry'd Bread, or the best Biscuit per diem, viz. four Ounces at Noon, and two Ounces for his Supper; at his Dinner he may eat about three Ounces of Mutton or Weal rotten roafted. unless your Patient be very weak, and render'd confumptive by repeated Salivations, or a long Continuance of the Pox, in which Cafe you may allow him some boil'd Veal, betwirt while, with some cooling and cordial Herbs, such as the Lattuc. Endiv. Flor. Borag. Buglof. &c. all which as well as what regard is to be had to the Difference of the Symptoms, and the Constitution of the Patient, must be left to the Judgment of the discreet and skilful Practitioner. After Dinner, as also for his Breakfast, he may eat a few Almonds and Raifins of the Sun, and so he may at Night, with some Bread, but nothing elfe, and his constant Drink must be either a fecond Decoction of the same Species whereof his Diet-drink is compos'd, or else a small Decocion directed for that Purpose as we shall see anon.

The Ancient Physicians, but especially those of the Galenical Tribe, always laid a great Stress, upon those Remedies they call'd Praparantia, i. e. fuch as by attenuating in some Measure the noxious viscid Humours; prepar'd them for Evacuation by Stool: If any fuch preparative Medicines may take Place at any time, they certainly must in the Cure of the consummated Pox, which proceeding (as we have obferv'd before out of the Massa) from a tough viscid Slime, its Preparation, and succeeding Evacuation by Stool, must needs facilitate the Operation of the other Antivenereal Diaphoretick Remedies. The following Apozem may ferve as a Pattern of this kind, according to which you may prescribe others, always regulating and directing both the Quantity and Quality of your Ingredients according to the Difference of the Disease, and the present Condition of your Patient.

Rec. Herb. Meliss a Handful and a half. Chamadr.
Balsamit.
Betonic. and one Handful.
Salv.
Stachad. and 2 Handfuls:
Summit. sumar. one Handful.
Lupul.
Agrimon. and half a Handful.
Uvar.

Ookr. pafful. 2. Ounces.

Sem. Anifi

Fornicul. and 3. Drachms.

Agar. alb. half an Ounce.

Flor. Salv.

Anth. ana one Pagil and a half.

Rofmarin.

Lavendul. and one Pagil.

Nucis Mosc. one Drachm.

Cinamon. one Drachm and a half.

Rasur. Lign. Guajac. ope. 4 Ounces.

After you have infus'd all these Species for four and twenty Hours, in four Quarts of Fountain Water, boil them to the Confumption of half the Quantity of the Water, strain it and add to it if you please, Syr. de tot. Chr. two Ounces. Let the Patient take of this Decoction four Ounces, for two Mornings successively and on the third Day take a Purge, on the fourth and fifth let him continue the Use of the Apoxem or Decoction, and on the fixth Day another Purge, in Order to prepare him for the Sudorifick Course. As for the Purges you may take one or other of the following Prescriptions, such as you like best.

Rec. Aq. Fanicul. opt. 3 Ounces.
Confett. Hameth. half an Ounce.
Syr. Rosur. Solut. 3 Drachms.
Misc. f. haustus.

Or if your Patient is rather for Powders.

Rec. Sal. Tert. alcal.
Tart. Vitriol. and 14 Grains.
Diagnyd. 10 Grains.
Antim. diaph. 6 Grains.
Misc. f. pulv. pro 1 Dof.

If you are for Pills or a Bolus, take the following Prescriptions.

Rec. Extract. Cathol. 16 Grains.

Magister Gum. Gutt. 8 Grains.

Aloes rosat. 12 Grains.

Cum ol. Guajac, vel Fænicul. q. s. f. Pillul.

No. VII. pro 1 Dos.

Rec. Diegryd. 10 Grains. Tartar. Vitriol. 12 Grains. Antimon- diaph. 6 Grains. Cum Pulp. Cass. q. s. f. Bolus.

After you have thus prepar'd and put in Motion the Humours of the Blood, in order to fit them for a Separation and Expulsion thro' the Pores or also by Urin, you must proceed to a regular Course of Diet-drinks, which must also be regulated according to the Circumstances of the Discase and the Patient, so, as to repeat the Purges more or less (even during the Diet-drink) as you shall find occasion, in Rela-

Relation to which, you may make use of the following Prescriptions.

Rec. Rasur. Lign, Guajac., 12 Ounces.
Cortic, Guajac. 3 Ounces.
Rad. Chin.
Sarsaparilla and 2 Ounces.
Salsafr. one Ounce and a half.
Bardan.
Petastid. and 3 Ounces.
Passul. Major. 4 Ounces.
Sal. Tartar. Alcal. one Ounce and a half.

Antimo groff. inod. contuf. & in petia ligat. 6

Infuse all these Species in eight or nine Quarts of Fountain Water for four and twenty Hours, and afterwards boil them gently in a close earthen Veffel, to the Confumption of half the Quantity of the Water, then strain and keep it for your Use, and if you please you may add to each Quart of the Decoction Syrup. de tot. Citr. two Onnces; and give your Patient of it fix Ounces every Morning, and fix Ounces every Evening, and let him sweat foundly with it, by one of these Methods we have prescrib'd before, of which you may choose such as you like best or find most convenient for your purpose; but you must be fure to abstain from sweating on those Days when you purge your Patient with · Molan

Purgatives; and you may promote the Sweating also by the following Tincture.

Rec. Sal. Tartar alcalirat 2 Ounces. Ol. Lign. Guajac one Ounce.

Incorporate the Oil very well with the Salt of Tartar, and afterwards add to it

Ol. Nuc. Mose. express. 2 Drachms. Cinabr. Antim. one Drachm. Gumm. Guajac. half an Ounce. Cochinell. one Ounce.

Infuse all these together in six or seven Ounces of the highest rectify'd Spirit of Wine for three or four Days, and of this give your Patient forty or sifty Drops as often as he is to sweat.

If you happen to light upon a very inveterate Pox such a one as we have call'd the Mercurial Pox, being the Product of several repeated and ill cured Poxes by reiterated Salivations, which discovers it self by most fordid Ulcers and rotten Bones, &c. 'Tis then you stand in need of all your Skill and Care to subdue so stubborn and rebellious an Enemy, and therefore you must set all your Engines to work, to bring him to Reason; the following Remedies having been found very effectual by frequent Experience, I recommend therefore to your Use.

Rasur. Lign. Sassafras one Pound. Resin. Guajac. Corsic. sjuld. and 6 Quaces. Rad, Chin. one Ounce. Sarsaparilla 4. Ounces. Petafid. Bardan, ana 3 Ounces. Rafur. Corn. Cerv. 6 Ounces. Putam, Nuc. Jugland. No. XL. Cinab. Antimon. in petia ligat. one Qunce. Sal. Tartar, alcal. 3 Ounces. Sem. Fænicul. Raphan. half an Ounce.

Infale all these Speices for six and thirty Hours in a close earthen Vessel in eight or nine Quarts of Fountain Water, then boil it to the Confumption of half the Quantity of the Water, then strain and add to each Quart of the Decoction of Syr-de tat. Citr. two Ounces, and let your Patient take of it fix Ounces every Morning and Evening.

Uvar, Passul, 8 Ounces.

Upon the Remnants of this, or of the before-mention'd Decoction, you may put once more about eight Quarts of feelt

Water, and add to it fresh

Rasur Lign. Guajac. 4 Ounc es Pefful. mundat. five Ounces. Liquirit. two Ounces.

and

and boil it to the Consumption of five Quarts, which you must make ale of for the Patients ordinary Drink, during the whole Course of his sweating Dietdrink.

Since in the inveterate Pox the chief Hopes of the Cure lies (next to the purifying of the Blood) in Sweating, you can do no better than promote it by the before prescrib'd Method with Spirit of Wine, (unless you have some weighty Reasons to the contrary) and to give your Patient as soon as he begins to sweat a Drachm of the following Opiate, and after it six Ounces of the last prescrib'd Diet-drink, and let him sweat thus soundly every Moraing and Evening (or at least as often as his Strength will admit of) till you judge him to be persetly cured: The Opiate is as sollows:

Rec. Rad. Angel.

Zedoar, and a Drachm and a balf.

Kalerian.

Ariftoloch, rot.

Pæon. and one Drachm.

Pobypod. half a Drachm.

Herb. Scord.

Card. bened. and a Drachm and a balf.

Stæch.

Meliff.

Chanadr. and one Drachm.

Sem. Anil.

Fænicul

Fænicul.

Carus half a Drachm.

Rafur Ebor. one Drachm.

Corn. Cerv. 2 Drachms.

Flor.

Anth.

Sambuc. Ana one Pugil.
Sal. Absynth. 2. Drachms.
Curd. Bened.
Strod. ana one Drachm.

Nuc. Moscat. one Drachm.
Sal. Volat. Succin. one Scruple.
Corni Cerv. 2 Scruples.
Theriac. Venet. one Ounce.

Santal. citrin one Drachm.

Cum succe inspissat baccar. Samb. & Mell. opt.
ana. q. f. f. Opiata.

It happens very often in an inveterate Pox, or in a Mercurial Pox that the Patient by the long and continual Pains in his Head and Bones is reduc'd to so weak a Condition, as not to be able to undergo the necessary Course of Sweating or Dieting, for his Cure, especially if his Distemper, be attended with continual Watchings, and the Beginning of a Hestick Fever: In this Case you must endeavour, first, to restore in some Measure the Patient's Strength by allaying at least the Vehemency of the Pain, and other most urgent Symptoms, in order to prepare and fit him for the Toils of the intended succeeding Course.

'Tis in this respect that instead of a drying Diet, you must order him a cooling, strengthning and moistning Diet, let his ordinary Food be Mutton, or Veal, or Fowls, boil'd in the second Decoction of the Guajacum, China, Sarsaparilla, &c. unto which you may add, the flowers of Borage and Buoloss, Violet Leaves, Endive, Lettice, and fome Hartshorn Shavings; let him eat plentifully of this Pottage. and betwirt while a roalted Chicken, and always fome Raisins of the Sun after Dinner and Supper; but in the mean while he must not neglect, to take of the first prescribed Decoction about four Ounces every Morning, and as much in the Evening, as warm as he can take it, yet without forcing him to a Sweat, and for his ordinary Drink, let him make use of a Ptisane made of french Bartey, Cichory Root, Diquerice and Currents.

After you have continued this Courfe for Eight or Ten Days, and you find his Pains and Symptoms fomewhat abate, and his Appetite to be tolerable Good, you may give him a gentle Purge; as for in-

ftance,

Rec. Electuar Lenitio. 1 Drachm. Vanantino al Diagrid. 6 Grains. Many leby Crem. Tartar. half a Drachm. Cam. Syr. rofar. folut. q. f. f. Bolus. the sports. Direction that were will allow

daying frequently and moidence Diet.

Tis in this relock that inflead of a

Rec. Sal. Tartar. alcal.
Turt. Vitriol. and 12 Grains.
Diagrid. 8 Grains.
Mifo f. pulv. pro 1 dof.

You may after this Purgative continue your former cooling and strengthning Course for fix or eight Days longer, according as you find there is Occasion, and then by Degrees bring your Patient to the Sudorificks, which must be managed with the utmost Prudence and Caution, and therefore wour best way in such Cases as these is, to provoke fweating by putting your Patient in a Tub or wooden Vessel (as has been mention'd before) cover'd up clase to the Chin, and put in the Bottom of the Tub a Decoction of Herbs, warm only; for you must proceed in such nice Cases estadually, and take Care that fo foon as the begins to fweat you take him out aigain, for fear of too much impairing his Strength, the fame Method you must continue for some Days successively, till by Degrees you find him capable of undergoing the Sudorifick Courfe. Then it is that you must confine him to the ordinary Diet-drink (as prescrib'd before) and let him fweat two or three Days one after another with the last mention'd strongest Decoction and the Opiate; but always in

the Tub with warm Water and Herbs; after three Days you may allow him one Days Interval, and then give him one of the just now mentioned Purges, and after that continue your Sudorifick Courfe, with some Intermissions less or more, according as you see the present Condition of the Patient to require it, till you have accomplish'd your Care, which perhaps will take you up two Months or more; whereas otherwise most commonly the Sudorifick Course is finish'd in four or five Weeks time, but there is a great Difference betwixt the racious Degrees and Symptoms of one and the fame Difeale, but above all in the Cure of the inverence Pox; and if the fame proves -both tedious and troublefome as well to the Practitioner as to the Patient, they will have this Comfort at the End, that they will see their Labour and Patience rewarded by a much more successful and much dels dangerous Cure, without the least Fear of any ill Consequences (worse than the Disease it self) than what is most generally seen even in the best contriv'd

There is another Case yet remaining, relating to the Cure of the inveterate Pox, when the Constitution of the Patient is such, as that the Humours are not sufficiently to be attenuated and prepar'd for an Expulsion by the Pores of the Body, without frequent and Specifick Purgatives, as it happens especially in a Melan-

S 2

choly and Hypocondriack Habit of Body, where it is absolutely necessary to carry off the gross and most tenacious Part of the noxious Humours by Stool, not only before, but also during the whole Sudorifick Course; in order to facilitate the purifying of the Blood, and the Expulsion of the rest thro' the Pores or by Vring por of Joseph

This Indication may be answer'd in some measure, if you add certain Purgatives, fuch as are appropriated for the Cure of the Pox with some of the same Ingredients as are generally used, and have been prescrib'd before in the Pocky Decoctions, and make a Decoction of them, which you may take at certain Intervals (once in three or four Days) betwixt the Sudorifick Decoction, but to be fure to abstain from Sweating, or at least not to provoke your Patient to sweating on those Days you take your Purgative; but, after all, it is more convenient and proper to prepare a peculiar purgative Medicine, which you may take as aforefaid, according as you fee there is Occasion; as for Instance, the following, according to which you may make other Compositions for the same Purpose, altering and qualifying your Ingredients according to the various Indications that come before you.

Rad. Sarsaparill. 4 Ounces. Chin. 2 Qunces. Petasit.
Bardan, ana 3 Qunces. Louisi 21 25 22 22

Steep

Steep these four Roots for three or four Days in warm Ashes in a close stopt earthen Vessel in four Quarts of Fountain Water, then boil it with a gentle Fire and strain it well, then add to this Decoction of the best Virgin Honey 12 Ounces, and so boil it to the Consistency of a Syrup; then

Rec. Diagrid. 2 Scruples.
Tartar. Vitriol. one Drachm.
Hermodactyl. half a Drachm.
Crem. Tartar.half an Ounce.
Fol. senn. mund. an Ounce and a half.
Turpit.
Jalap. ana one Ounce.
Cott. Lign. Guajac.
Santal. Citrin. ana one Drachm.

All these Species must be reduc'd to an impalpable Powder, and then made up into an Electuary with the before-prescrib'd Syrup, made with the Roots and Hony, whereof the Patient may take in the Morning from four or five Drachms, to eight or ten Drachms, according to the Judgment and Intention of the skilful Pracitioner, and the various Circumstances as well of the Disease, as the Disposition of the Patient, which require sometimes stronger, sometimes more benign Purgatives, and more frequent ones than at other times; tho' at the same time I can't S 3 but

but repeat upon this Occasion, my former Caution not to be too forward with Purgatives in the Cure of the inveterate Pax, und less where the Case is such as absolutely requires it; and without which no happy Success could be expected in the intended Cure, all which must be lest to the Discretion of the able Practitioner.

CHAP, VI.

Dingride 2 Securites

Of the Symptoms and Remnants of the Inveterate Pox, and their Cure.

HE Symptoms that most frequently attend the inveterate Pox are either a virulent, putrid Gonorrhea, Bubo's, fordid Olcers and most exquisite Pains, &c. These Symptoms sometimes owe their immediate Caufe to the Disease it self and sometimes, nay too often to the ill Management of this Disease, by the Use of Mercury or otherwise. The former most commonly vanish with or immediately after the Cure of the Pox (unless they prove extraordinary stubborn) but the latter continue often for some time longer, and are scarce to be subdued by the most potent Remedies that can be apply'd. ther mass; the sections dime time I can't

To begin with the Virulent Symptomatical Gonorchoa, it is certain, that the fame most commonly ceases, as soon as the Patient is freed from the Pecky Malignity. that had infected his Blood and its Juices, but if it should prove otherwise, (as often it will in the Mercurial Pox) you must then, after the Cure of the Pox have recourse to such Remedies as have been prescribed before, in the Cure of the old virulent Genorrhaa, which will not fail to answer your Expectation, unless the Ulcer should become incurable, by eating too deep into the Bladder, the Womb. or Perinaum; the same may be said of the Pocky Bubo which will foon disappear, if your Cure be rightly perform'd, or else admit of an eafy Suppuration and Confolidation.

If any fordid Olcers appear on the fleshy Parts of our Body, they also give way to the same Remedies that are made use off in the Cure of the Pox, but they prove sometimes much more Stubborn in the Glandulous Parts, as in the Mouth, Nose and Throat, especially if they proceed from a Mercurial Cause, when you must give them a helping Hand, both during the Cure and after it, with proper Injections and Gargarisms, in order to sorward their Cure, as for Instance:

Succe Chelidon. 1 Ounces Virriol. ath, 6 Grains.

Or else the following: blue at a series

Rec. Spir. Vir. Camphor. 2 Ounces.
Sal. Armoniac. 1 Scruple.
Ærug. 6 Grains.
Euphorb. half a Drachm.

With one or other of these you must often touch, or rather wash the sordid Ulcers in the Mouth, Throat and Nose, and if you find them so deep and Corrosive, as to have eaten to the very Bones, you must then forward the Separation of the rotten Part from the Sound, by conveying certain Powders, or convenient Liquors, with Lints, or otherwise into those Ulcers, as for Instance:

Rec. Aloes hepat.

Myrrh.

Thur. ana. one Ounce.

Camphor. 12. Grains.

Infuse these Species in eighteen Ounces of the best rectify'd Spirit of Wine, and in the Tincture thereof, dip your Lints, and put them as deep as you can into the Ulcers; or else you may convey it thither

thither be a Syringe, according as you

The Powders may be convey'd also into the Ulcers with Lints, and I approve
of this Method the more, because the
Powders perform their Operation gradually, beyond what can be expected from
the Liquids; among the Powders adapted for the Core of these Sordid Stubborn Ulcers, take the following Prescriptions:

Rec. Mirrh. Aloes. pulv. ana. I Drachm.
Pulv. Sabin. I Drachm and half.
Irid. Florent.
Flor. Calcis, ana 2 Drachms.
Mis. f. Pulvis.

as well appear (from the two following In-

Rec. Pulv Aristoloch rot. 3 Drachus.
Thur

Mastich and 2 Drachus.
Camphor. 2 Scruples.
Misc. s. Pulvis.

But the worst and most stubborn Symptom that attends, and too often remains after the Cure of the Inveterate, but more especially the Mercurial Pox is, that most exquisite and continued Pain, which discovers it self in the Head, Shoulders, Arms and Legs, owing its Origin to the Pocky Ferment, having taken its Residence,

not only in the Skins that cover the Bones, but also in the Bones themselves, and produces a Carier there, was in the Head it fometimes penetrates to the very Skin that covers the Brain, and then is the Fore-runner of a speedy Death Dwo?

In cases of a Carries of the Bones, the common way is, to lay them open, to serape of the Carious Part, to separate the Rotten Part from the Sound, and Cauterize the affected Part; but, as these Operations are not only very Painful, but also very Hazardous, I will insert here, a certain Method used by a noted Chirurgeon and Practitioner in the Venereal Disease, deceased some Years ago, with good Success to my own Knowledge; as will appear from the two following Instances, which will lead the Judicious Reader into the true way of managing it to the best Advantage; the first is this:

A certain inferior Officer, who had been Salivated twice for the Pox, being sometime after seized with an almost insupportable Pain in his Head and Legs, which continued with the same Violence, and without Intermission for six Months, and had almost reduced him to the brink of the Grave, came to desire the Assistance of the said Chirurgeon; who after having order'd him such a Diet, and Amiveneral Decostion, with other suitable Remedies, as his present Case required,

the Venereal Difease. 269
quired, prescribed the following Oil and
Plaster, to remove the Pain.

Rec. Flore Salve Beton.

Chamap:

Balfamit, and I handful.

Flor. anth.

Salv. and I pugil.

Ol. Olivar. 8 Ounces.

Spire Vine 4 Drachms.

Let these Species boil to the Consistency of a thick Oil, than make an Expression, and add to it;

Ol. Majoran,
Lavendul.
Rorismarin. ana. I Drachm and
a half.
Succin alb. 2 Drachms.
Macis 1 Drachm.

With this Oil his Head not only, but also all the Joints and Interstices of those parts of his Body, where he felt any Pain were Anointed every Night, about three hours after he had Sweated before a good Fire; after this, he order'd the following Plaster to be apply'd to his Head:

Rec. Gunsm. Elemi.
Resin. Pin. ana 3 Ounces.
Ger. stav. 2 Ounces.

There-

Treatifa of sit

Due 10 Therebinth Venet an Ounce and half Ol. Laur. 6 Drachms, Rad. Ireos Florent pulv. 1 Drachm. Misc. f. Emplastrum.

Rec. Of this Plaster 4 Ounces.

Empl. de Beten. 2 Ounces.

Ol. Caryophill. I Draobm.

Canthur. pulver. I Scruple, or I

Scruple and balf, less or more,

according as you find occasion.

With this Plaister he cover d the whole upper part of the Head, and did never remove it, (unless when the before prescribed Oil was to be apply'd to the Head) till he found the Pain in the Head to cease, to his Legs he apply'd the Emplastrum Oxicroc. mix'd with some pulverized Cantharides or Spanish Flies; but not in such a quantity as to raise any large or painful Blisters; he renewed this Plaster every Day, till finding the Pain confiderably abated by the Evacuation of the Corrolive Packy Humour, he left out the Cantharides, and only apply'd the Oxicroceum; at the same time rowling up his Leg with a broad Linen Rowler, according to Art, from the very Foot to the Knee, and a good way above it; with a strait Ligature, to hinder the Defluxion of the Malignant Corrolive Humours that Way; By these means the Patient was perfectly Cured, and Delivered from all his -system.

his Pains, in reflection of www. Weeks time. and foon after recovered hisfull Strength. of The fecond Story relating to the fame purpose is of a certain Rerson of Quality who being afflifted with almost insupport table Pocky and Mercurial Pains in his Legs, for three Years successively, apply'd himself to the before mentioned Chirurgeon and Practitioner for a Duren which he begun and accomplish'd after the following Manner; the Patient was reduced to a very weak Condition, not having been able to take one Nights Rest for feveral Years last past, and the Bones of his Legs being fo full of Pain, that the could not fuffer any Body to touch it inid the leaft.

First of all, he prepared and Purged his Body by the following Purgation:

Rec. Al. rof.

-iBood tod Edirio Rudoquid priDriebii.

on his Leguine Do birgaidery Day Morn-

LAUF. ANA.

Sum decott guejac f. mass pill f. Pill No VII.

Of these he took one every Day, for several Days following, and immediately after, a Plaster of Oxicroteum spread upon Leather, was apply'd to his Leg, from the Knee down to the Foot; and over that a strong Linen Roller was put according to Art, and ty'd very strait from a good way above the Knee, down to the very Foot; after this, he was order'd to keep his Foot in

a Wooden Tub or Wesselfor that Purpose, and cover'd close on the Top with thick woollen Cloaths, in order to nocceive the Wapours of hot boiling Water, wherein were boil'd beforehand the sollowing Ingredients:

Legs, for three Years accellively, apply a himfell to incomball cross con and Irakintoner for a Millett which he begun and accompanded adapth he following Manner; rubaned clubinstall was reduced to a very weak Considirate was reving been able to tabadosa? draits Reli vor feveral Years laft pan, and nighthones of his legs being to full of thin, thinks could not finder any Body to tournbanad? the lean. First of all, he pre-quantally langest his body by the pre-quantally langest his body by the followings last garion:

With the Vapours of this hot Decodion his Legs were bath'd every Day Mornings and Evenings, by which Means he wa absolutely deliver'd of his Pain without any Relapse; but he kept his Legs rowl'd as before-mention'd, for a whole Year after.

The same Author adds, that when there are any Tophi or Nodes, he us'd to mix the Cantharides or Spanish Flies beaten to Powder with good Success among the Oxiera-ceum, by which Means he says, and a drying-diet, together with the use of a proper Pocky Decoction, and a few Purges, he has

remov'd these Nodes without may other Reemedies. and rates and od with

But before we conclude this Book, and with it the Cure of the inveterate Pox and their Symptoms, we will add another Example left us by the fame Author, concerning the Cure of the Rottenness of the Bones in a certain Patient of his.

A certain Gentlewoman the Wife of Mr. P. le M. having complained for a confiderable time of a most violent Pain about her Porchead at clast valle began to complain of a Pain in her Note; whereupon the infide thereof being fearch'd with a Probe the Bonds were all found notten to fuch a Degree, that you might turn the Probe freely on which lide you pleas'd. The Roof of the Mouth was likewife tainted and the Palate rotted away, and the Tongue on one fide of the Cheek cover'd with small Ulcers; all which dreadful Symptoms upon a strict Enquity, were found to be the Remnants or ill Consequences of an ill cur'd consummated Pox by Mercurial Salivations, which had reduc'd her to a very weak Condition, occasion'd chiefly by the long continued and almost insupportable Pain in the Head, notwithstanding which, he undertook the Cure in the following Manner: He order'd her a drying Diet, much las is generally prescrib'd du--ring the Gure of a confummated Pox, and. a strong Sudorifith Gourse, or Anti-venereal -eldgous-DeDecodion with some sew proper Purges, by the Use whereof, after some time the Pain in the Head beginning to abate considerably, he touch'd the Users slightly once a Day with the fablimate Water, till he found them dry up and vanish at last in order to separate the rotten Part of the Boiles from the Sound, he made the following Injection:

Mr. P. le M. having anged sook for Ton-

Juode nie Wyrrh. rubr. and 2 Ounces, ambit Macerenturin Spir Vin. 2 Pounds, destillentur

plain of a Pain in her Newn wing appon

of Chis Liquor he us'd to Syringe into the Nose every Day Mornings and Evenings, after which he convey'd likewise into the Nose the following Powder by the Means of proper Lints.

my? Recons Rhead Mirrh raloes and half wa

coon supola Subin. one Druchm. A six od of

of roll of Flor Calcis two Drachms and a half.

of roll b'or Mife f. Pulo dw and a half.

While b'none of the condition of th

By the Help of which Means and the Continuance of her former Sudorifick Course, the was restor'd to perfect Health; and had a Child not long after.

I thought fit to infert these remarkable Instances in relation to those most difficult Symptoms which often prove more trouble-

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troublesome to the Practitioner and more dangerous to the Patient than the Disease it self (especially if they proceed from a Mercurial Cause) to convince the World that there are other Practitioners also, that cure even the worst of these Venereal Poxes without Mercury, tho' it is to be observ'd, that by the Use of our Anti-venereal Decoction all these Symptoms disappear without any further outward Applications, as shall be shewn hereafter in the following Book by many Instances, and in the Conclusion of this Treatise, to which we now proceed without any further Delay, with this previous Admonition to the Reader, that in fuch Consumptions, Rheumatisms, Scurvies, Convulsions, Astma's, &c. as owe their Origin to an ill cured or Mercurial Pox; a due Regard must be had to their Causes; and confequently must be treated accordingly.

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though to and the said one and more dishered is to the Parient than the College. it at the compecially if they proceed from a Merce of Cause) to convince the Triville the effere are belief Practitioners allowers. call a creat the world of their Peneral Pover wielings Marciny, the resto be colleged at that by the Ulgof our Anti-veneral Dank in all thefe Symptoms disprear without anyth further cutward April actions, as their be them be them bresher in the tollowing book by many Indances, and in the Coaclusion of the old won on them or planet I did without any forther Delay, with flat previous Admodicion to the Reader, that in Inch Confunctions Possessiffer Secretary Converses to an ill oured or, For corded Pay 2 and Regard made be had to their Confes; and confequently much be treated accor-Places Secretary where they be the

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VENEREAL DISEASE.

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Containing Sixteen very remarkable Instances of the Cure of most inveterate Poxes without Mercury, after repeated Salivations and the maganem immediate Caule of this Parid Par. The

had been with feveral Practitioners about

A remarkable Story of a Cure of a certain Gentlewoman afflicted with the Confummated Pox without Mercury after having been left off by several

- Certain Gentlewoman who was Miftress of more Beauty than Vertue, having been catch'd in the Snare of Venus came to my House April 25th 1708. to take my Advice under her present miferable

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Terable Circumstances; but being unwilling to discover her Shame at first fight to a Man, she had never seen before, desir'd to speak with my Wife; there was no great Occasion to enter upon any long Preamble to make known her Condition, for not only her whole Face, but also her Arms and Legs, were so. full of Pocky Puftules and small Ulcers, that it was impossible to lay ones Finger on any part of her Face, Arms and Legs not only, but also of her Body (as the her felf declared) without touching one or more of those Sores or Ulcers. Besides this, she was afflicted with most Tormenting Pains in her Head, Arms and Legs, and had also a most virulent putrid and inveterate Gonorrhaa; the mismanagement whereof, was the true and immediate Cause of this Putrid Pox; she had been with several Practitioners about this Town, who handled her, every one according to his own Way, and the best of his Skill, but all without Success, being by this time reduced to so miserable a State, that several Parts of her Body. feem'd to tend to a Mortification. At her earnest Request, I engaged with her for a Cure, which we begun the next Day with a gentle Purge, to ftir and evacuate part of the Putrid Humours; after which I order'd her a drying Diet, and made her drink daily a certain ensuge my Advice under her profent mi-

Quantity of my Antivenereal Decoction which had fuch a stupendious Effect upon her. that in four Days time, not only the Malignity of the Ulcers began considerably to abate, but also most of the Pocky Pufile; vanish'd; she continued to take of the before-mentioned Decoction for about a Month longer and within the Space of thirty Days the was reftor'd to perfect Health, the Gonorrhos ceasing with the Use of some proper Remedies adapted in particular to that Symptom, and there being not the least Appearance of any Remnants of those Ulcers and Blotches that discover'd the Foulness of her Disease in all Parts of her Body; and she has continued in a perfect State of Health ever lince of bellegides goivet as relined

intered Hasiat, and soil only the Alasor.

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had high has thependious Hill a mon her that in four .II v . Inc. HorDaly the Malignity of the Ulcers began confiderably

A remarkable Account of a very extraors dinary Cure of a Gentleman and bis Wife and Child (in the Mother's Womb) after several repeated Salivations; only by an Ami-venereal Decochion, without the least Grain of Merbeing not the leaft Appearance vincan

Remarks of thole Ulcers and Blerches Am now going to relate to you one of the most deplorable Cases I perhaps ever mer with in all my Practice. A certain Gentleman having contracted the Venereal Disease by a too close Commerce with an infected Harlot, had not only the Misfortune to communicate the fame to his Ladv. but also to fall into the Hands of ignorant Pretenders, who handled them both at a very severe Rate: For, after having instead of curing the Disease, turn'd it into a confummated Pox, by their Mismanagement, they made this unfortunate Couple undergo all the Degrees of the Mercurial Rack: To be short, they had not only un-dergone the Toils, Fatigues and Hazards of Salivations by taking Mercury inwardly, but also suffer'd all the Torments and Dangers that are the constant Attendants of those Salivations that are rais'd to the highest

highest Pitch by Unctions and Suffamigations; and what was the worst of all, with
success, that what with the Fiercenels of the ill managed Disease, and what
with the Malignancy of the Mercurial
Applications and Preparations, they saw
themselves after all these Mileries and
Hardships, reduced to a more deplorable
Condition than before; being tormented
with almost insupportable Pains in their
Heads, Arms, Legs &c. and the Lady was
afflicted with a most putrid inverterate Gonorrhan at the same time.

But what most of all encreas'd their Sorrow was that the Gentlewoman during her
late Cure had not only brought into the
World a Son, who by the Venereal Disease
communicated to him in his Mother's
Womb, appear'd in a most miserable and
doleful Condition, but also (to add to her
Affliction) was big with Child again, and
therefore not without great Reason, dreaded the same Fate would attend this infant that had befallen the other before.

The Gentleman had try'd all outward Means to allay his Pain, and among others had caus'd an Issue to be made on his Head, near that Part where the Pain stem'd to be most violent, but without any considerable Esset, his Pain, tho' ceas'd a little for some small time, returning soon after with greater Violence than ever, and his Lady growing worse and worse every Day as well as himself.

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While they were thus lingring away their miserable Days, it happen'd that two Gentlemen of Quality being call'd by very urgent Bufiness into Ireland, very fortunately met with the before-mentioned Frenchify'd Patient at a Tavern in Dublin (where he and his Lady at that time had their Residence) and suspecting something of the Truth by his Looks, entred into a Discourse concerning the Venereal Difease and its Cure, and after some time spent in general Terms, told him, That there was a certain Physician in London (for they had been both under my Cure) who did cure the worlt of Poxes to Admiration, without the least Difficulty and Danger and with all possible Speed and Ease: The Frenchi-fy'd Patient as well as several Persons that happen'd to be there in Company, being not a little furpriz'd at this their positive Assertion, ask'd them most seriously, Whether what they faid was actually true? they answer'd, It was so upon their Honour and Salvation, and that they had known several that had been actually cur'd by him by a certain Specifick Decoction only, without any other Remedies; for, they were not willing to confess themselves to have been the Perious that were under my Cure, there being but few that are forward to divulge such like Misfortunes of their own, which tend to their own Shame and Confuhis Lady growing worse and worse craon

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Day as well as himlelf.

I give you leave to guess whether the poor Patient was glad or not to hear fuch welcome News from the Mouth of two Persons of Honour, whom he had not the least Reason to suspect of any finisher Intentions, and so instead of going into France as he intended to do, for his Cure, now altered his Resolution, and no sooner got Home to his Lady, but he told her with all the Marks of Joy in his Countenance and Words, that he had been to fortunate as to hear of a certain Phylician in London, that would infallibly deliver them of all their present Afflictions: So they agreed upon the Spot to prepare forthwith for their Journey into Englana, (tho' it was in the Heart of the Winter) understanding that one of these before-mentioned two Gentlemen, was also to go for London in fourteeen Days, they with much Joy took hold of this Opportunity to go along with him; in Hopes to have the Satisfaction of asking him some further Questions concerning their intended Cure.

Nothing is more natural than for People that labour under the Pressure of Missortunes, to endeavour to ease themselves in some Measure of their heavy Burthen, as far as lies in their Power; so it fared with our unsortunate Couple, who to comfort themselves with the Hopes of suture Relief, fail'd not to ask the Gentleman during their Journey many Questions concerning what

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what he had told them before; which the Gentleman answer'd them in such a Manner, as tended to their no small Satisfaction, and among other things was pleas'd to tell them, that I had liv'd about eighteen or twenty Years in the same Place, viz. in St. Martine le Grand, where I was sufficiently known, and that thereabouts they would questionless hear the same Character he had given them before con-

cerning me.

They were no fooner arriv'd fafe in London, but the Frenchify'd Patient immediately came to my House, being in the Beginning of January 1707. and ask'd, Whether I was at Home, for he must speak with my self immediately, and being told that I was, he gave me an ample Account of his present miserable Circumstances (in such a Manner as has been related before) and that in such moving Expressions, as would have drawn Pity from the most salvage Heart in the Universe: The next thing he ask'd me was, Whether it was actually true that I perform'd such Cures as his Friend had told him I did by an Anvious Ingredients? And the Poor Gentleman now recasting to his Memory all the Torments, Hazards and Sufferings he had been forc'd to undergo in several Salivations, added, That he had gone thro' all the Courses of Salivations, both in London and in Ireland, with such ill Success, that

were he fire to die he would never submit to any thing like it again, but upon my solemn and positive Assurance that I cur'd my Patients without the least Grain, of Mercury, and that I hop'd to do so with him, he took Heart again.

He then pull'd off his Periwig, shewing me not only his Islue, but also his Head, Mouth and Throat full of Users, and his Body cover'd all over with Pustules and Blotches: I ask'd him, Whether he was a fingle Man; he answer'd me, What made me ask him that Question; I return'd, Sir, to know, that in case you have a Wife, under what Circumstances she is a Wife, under what Circumstances she is at this time; He then confess d he was a Married Man, and that his Wife was rather under worse Circumstances, than himfelf, being not only afflicted with the same and Arms, but also with a most putrid inveterate Gonorrhaa, which made him dread that the difmal Consequences thereof would fall upon the poor Infant she was then with Child with, as it had happen'd with another Child of his (then in Ireland, and about thirteen Months old) and that it would not be fafe for his Lady during her Bigness, to undergo the Cure. I told him, he should take my Word for it, that she might take the Anti-venereal Diet-drink, and undergo all the other Rules requifite to accomplish the Cure, without the least Danger of Miscarrying, and that I could affure

assure him, that the Ghild she was big with at that Time, should not only be born alive, (unless some other unforeseen Accident, such as sometimes happen to bigbelly'd Women, intervened) but also free from all the Symptoms of any Venereal Infection, as he should be convinced beyond all Exception in the Event of the Cure.

He was so overjoy'd at these Assurances I gave him, which agreed exactly with what he had been told by his Friend before, both in Ireland and in their Journey thence to England, that without the least further Hesitation he agreed with me for the Cure both of himself and his Lady; which we begun immediately after, with a gentle Purge or two to set the Humours a float, and after having regulated their Diet as is usual in such Cases, they drank daily at certain Intervals such a Quantity of my Anti-venereal Decostion, as I thought sit to prescribe to each of them, under their present Circumstances: This produc'd so happy an Effect, that after the constant Use of it for a Month, they were both perfectly cur'd without the least Remnants of any Symptoms belonging to the Venereal Disease, and the Lady was deliver'd in due time of a lusty Boy, without the least Appearance of any Venereal or other ill Symptoms.

and undergo all the other Rules required to accomplish the Core, without the Laib Care, without the Laib Care, without the Laib Care of Miscarrying, and that I could allore

have his Threat explorated, and his Tongue

before :

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of his most tormenting Pein in the Head,

A Story of a certain great Officer in the Army who was cured of a Consummated or rather of a Mercurial Pox without Mercury, after several unsuccessful Salivations.

these Applications also after form time to

As Certain Colonel who had receiv'd a very deep Wound in the Wars of Venus, apply'd himself for Help successively to leveral Practitioners, who instead of curing him of the Virulent Gonorrhea threw him by Mismanagement into the consummared Pox; fo that in a little time he faw himself seized with most violent Pains in his Head, Legs and Arms : To remove this Evil he was put into a Salivation, but the same not answering their Expectation, he was forc'd to undergo a fecond one, but with no better or rather much worfe Success than the former; for being furpriz'd with a violent Loofeness, the Salivation was interrupted and stopt thereby to such a Degree, that he narrowly escap'd with Life, and after all had the Mortification to find not only the Pain in his Head, Shoulders, Arms and Legs, to continue as bad as ever, but also to have his Throat exulcerated, and his Tongue almost cover'd with Venereal Warts.

To remove or rather to ease himself of his most tormenting Pain in the Head. and the Ulcers occasion'd by the Malignity of the Mercury, he apply d himfelf for better Advice to certain Physicians who ordered him two Milies , to be made on each Shoulder to evacuate the Pocky and Mercurial Venom that way, which was done accordingly; but finding. these Applications also after some time to prove of no confiderable Effect, fo as to afford him any effectual Relief in his prefent miserable Condition, he sought for further Advice among his Friends in whom he had the most Considence; one of these happening to have heard of my Method of curing the Venereal Disease without Morcury from a trufty Hand, advis'd the Frenchify'd Colonel to have Recourse to me, in order to be rid of that unwelcome Guest that thus discover'd himself in his Throat, Mouth, &c., According to his Friends Counsel he comes to me for a Cure, July 26. 1707. which we foon agreed upon, and I gave him the next Day a Dose of my specifick purging Powder, and order'd him my usual Anti-venereal Decoction, and a fuitable Diet: He had fcarce continued thirty Days in this Courfe, but he found himself perfectly recovered of his Pocky Distemper and all the Venerest Symptoms that lay so heavy upon him before;

before; for the Ulcers and Warts in his Throat and Mouth disappear'd, his Gonorrhes ceas'd, and he found himself in all Respects as well as ever he did in all his Life time before, and continues in the same State of Health to this time.

CHAPIV.

wards abe Neckt bender which the inner-

A Story of the Cure of an Inveterate and Mercurial Pox, without Mercury, after three several Salivations.

The first Onestion he sawa a TULY 7th 1707 came to me a certain Coachmaker, who after he had been roving for some time in Cupid's Garden, and carried Home fome of Venus's Fruits to his Wife, faw himself under a Necessity of feeking for Help among the London Practitioners in the Foul Disease, but with fuch ill Success that his Wife after seven several Salivations by Suffumigations, Un-Etions, and Bolus's and Pills could not attain to a Cure, notwithstanding she was of a very robust and vigorous Constitution; and he poor Man after three severe Salivations, was fo far from being cured, that he labour'd under most intolerable Pains in his Head and Nose, which was exulcenated to such a Degree, that the Griftles and

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and Substance of it rotted and dropt away by Pieces: On his Tongue he had also two deep Ulcers, which he confess'd to be of no less than thirteen Years standing: On the Infide of his Mouth near the Jawbone, he had also a very hard scirrous Tumour, as likewise on the Outside towards the Neck; besides which, the innermost Parts of his Lips were so full of small Pocky Ulcers, that he was not able to chaw his Victuals without a great deal of Pain, no more than he could fwallow them without much Difficulty, his Throat being oftentimes fo much enflam'd and fwell'd, that he could scarce speak two intelligible Words together: He had also lost his Hearing in one Ear: The first Question he ask'd me when he came to my House was, Whether I could give him any Hopes of recovering his Hearing, and being answer'd, That I hop'd, with God's Bleffing to recover it, unless the Tympanum of his Ear was corroded by the Malignity of the Mercury, he cheerfully desir'd me to take him in Hand, which I did accordingly, and after having prepared the Humour for the intended Cure, and order'd him a proper Diet, fuch as is usual in such like inveterate Venereal Cases, he began his Course with taking my Anti-venereal Decottion every Day without Intermission according to my Directions, which produc'd this happy Effect, that within ten Days time

he recover'd his Hearing (according as I had foretold it) his Swellings, Ulcers and hard Tumours in the Throat, Mouth, or the Jawbone, together with all his tor-menting Pains vanish'd by Degrees, and in thirty Days he was restored to his perfect Health, without the Use of any other Remedies, but of the before-mentioned Anti-venereal Decoction, and without any Hinderance of his ordinary Bufiness; for, it is too be observed, that this And venereal Devoction is not only a fingular Specifick again to the Veneral Difeafe and all its Symptoms? and a great Enemy to Mercury, but also an extraordinary corroborative beyonds what can be expected from the best of Wines or any other strong Liq quors of that Nature, for it cherifies the Heart, Strengthens the Memory and and swers all the Ends of a most Sovereign Cordials as to white but d'ver d'in 193

Bigness on his Arms and i cas, but effect by on on leg he had a lose of seven lathes in longth and three suches in Brendths latins missished Condition he came as i call one to my Bonse to confeit with means at his Distemper: valuable being such as that he almost despared of a Cure, he as a me. The woold code take to make the agent, how long it was since he had him agent, how long it was since he had first of all contracted the Feneral District.

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he recovered his Meaning (according as the bad tenerold w) be known (according to bad bard Tumours to the Tumours of the contract of the bad bard or the contract of the contr

Another Story of a Cure without (Mercury) of a very old Mercurial Pox, after a very sewere Salivation.

other Remedies, but of the d

A Uguft 22d 1707. came to me a certain Baker of this Town, who having glutted himself with the Fruits of Venus, and thereby contracted a very virulent Gonorthen of the worst kind, was handled most roughly by a very fevere Salivation, by a certain Practitioner in the Veneral Dife afe. but with such ill Success, that his Distemper being thereby chang'd into a very malignant Mercurial Pox, faw himfelf feiz'd with most excessive Pains in his Head, Shoulders, Arms and Legs, and foon after with very hard Nodes of an excessive Bigness on his Arms and Legs, but especially on one Leg he had a Node of feven Inches in Length and three Inches in Breadth: In this miserable Condition he came as I told you to my House to consult with me about his Distemper; which being such as that he almost despair'd of a Cure, he ask'd me whether I would undertake to make him a found Man; and upon my asking him again, how long it was fince he had first of all contracted the Venereal Disease, he declared it was fo long ago, that it was impossible for him to remember the exact

exect time. Notwithstanding this, I told him. I hop'd to cure him of his Difeate by the Bleffing of God; whereupon he ask'd me, what the Charges would amount to from the Beginning to the Accomplishment of his Cure, which I computed to him as near as I could; but he thinking these Charges excellive, flung out of Doors, and after that (as I was inform'd) look'd up and down every where for further Advice; till at last meeting with no Body of any Note or Reputation that was cither very forward to engage in fo dangerous an Attempt, or elfe with fuch as could propose no less than the laying open of his Legs (as indeed he told me he would rather submit to that, than to give me my Demand) he thought it his fafest Way to take the Advice of some learned Physicians in is Cafe : These were unanimously of Opinion that he was not in a Condition to undergo a Sulivation, or at least not such a one as was likely to reach his Diftemper; but that it would be a Means only to rid him of his Mifery, by helping him speedily to the Grave; for what with the Violence and long Continuance of his Pain, and what with the Malignity of the Mersury he was reduc'd to a meer Skeleton, without any Strength, or the leaft Appearance of any Remnants of his innate Vigour, his Pain being encreas'd of late to fuch a Degree, and become fo insupportable, as well in his Head as in his Arms

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and Legs, that he was no fooner got into his Bed, but he faw himfelf necessitated to get out again, and to pals away the whole Night in walking about the Room, thereby to ease or divert in some Meafure, his most tormenting and intolerable Pains.

Seeing himfelf thus reduc'd to the laft Extremity without the least Hopes of Relief, after having spent awgood deal of Money, fince he came to me first of all, he now had Recourse to me a second time. freely offering to give me what I had demanded before, which in Consideration of his present Circumstances I accepted of tho' by his tampering with others he had lost much of his time, and was consequently become much worle; fo we began the Cure, I order'd him a convenient Diet, and a proper Purgative, after which, he took of the fo often before-mentioned Anti-venereal Decoction, and according to my Direction which had fuch a stupendious Effect upon this diftress'd Frenchify'd Patient, that in less than four Days he began to rest tolerably well at Nights, his Pains abated by Degrees, and his Nodes disappear'd, so that within a Months time he was restored to perfect Health, there being not the least Remnants of the Nodes to be feen, either on his Arms or Legs, or of any other Venereal Symptoms on his whole Body, and he continues rayse, as well in his Head as he his Arms

ever fince in a very prosperous State of Health. The name of any last the state of Health.

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the better, but on the contrary, in a much

An Account of an extraordinary Cure performed upon a Gentleman of Note and his Lady without Mercury, after having been several times salivated for a Consummated Pox.

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Certain noted Gentleman of the long Robe, and none of the inferiour Rank of that honourable Profession, being entrapp'd in the Snares of Venus and having contracted the Venereal Disease, had the Misfortune besides all this, to communicate this Foul Distemper to his Wife, a handsome and vertuous Lady, so that to their great Affliction they faw themselves necessitated (by the Advice of those they thought fit to entrust with the Cure) to go into a Salivation, but this not answering the defired End, were forced to und dergo a second one, and at last a third to their no infall Mortification, being reduc'd to fo weak a Condition, that the Lady could not fir a Foot, without beingb supported by one or two of her Servants of intimate Acquaintance, who having been

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But what proved worse than all the rest was, that the Gentleman after all the Miseries of these repeated Salivations. found neither himself nor his Lady a jot the better, but on the contrary, in a much worse Condition than before, for he was afflicted with such tormenting Pains in his. Head, Shoulders, Arms and Legs, that he could fearce take any Reft in his Bed a Belides which his Legs were befet down to the Shin-bones, with hard and painful Nodes. The poor Lady was still in a more doleful Condition than her Husband. for, belides that being reduc'd to fuch excessive Weakness, as not to be able to go or frand without Help, the was most miferably afflicted with the most tormenting Pains in the World, not only in her Head, Arms and Legs, but also in her Shoulders, Back and Back-bones, the had also divers very deep Ulcers or running Sores on her Back; and nafty Warts on her Face and Head, and out of her right Bar, iffued fuch a stinking putrid Matter, as enough to strike any Body down that came near her.

Both these Patients being reduc'd to such a Degree of Extremity, as not to know what Course to take under these their doleful Circumstances, after so many resiterated and unsuccessful Salivations: The distress'd Councellor happens by good Fortune to meet with a Gentleman of his intimate Acquaintance, who having been under

under my Cure, with good Success) for the same Diftemper not long before, and mistrusting the Matter by the Councellors Looks, told him, that he knew feveral Persons, that had been Cured by my Anti-venereal Decalbion without the least Grain of Mercury. The Councellor immediately laying hold of his Words, ask'd him whether it was of a tolerable good Tafte, because if it was not, he feared his Lady won'd not take it, She having taken such an Aversion to all forts of Medicines, fince those severe Torments the had been forc'd to undergo, during her late pretended Cures, that the would scarce hear of any thing like it; and What must I do then, faid he, for she as well as my felf have try'd all other Means, at a prodicious Expence, and fill are every day the worfe for it, babbab) was and party

However, at the Perswasions of his Friend, who told him it was not Naufeous at all to take, he came to me, May the 26th, 1706. and after having told me his Case, he ask'd me, whether I could be positive to Cure him and his Wise; I told him it would be requisite I should see her, before I could give him my absolute Judgment; he answered, I should see her in good time, but that she being too Weak to stir, he would give me a full Account of her present miserable Condition, which he did accordingly, in such a manner as has been related be-

fore, (and whichod found exactly ragreeable to Truth oin wall vits Gircumstances after some further Questions it thought fit to ask him concerning her Constitution. or. Il engaged to Cure him and his Wife: but the good Conncellor being still fomewhat mistruftful of the Event of the Cure. after fo many Difappointments, could not refolve to urgenhis Wife to enter upon it, till he had made sufficient Tryal of it himfelf; fo I began the Cure with him, by giving him one of my Specifick Purging Powders, to ftir the noxious Humours and prepare them for a further Evacuation by Sweating, Urine, Oc. This done, I prescribed him a regular and convenient Diet, fuch as is requisite in the Cure of old Venereal Distempers, and he begun to drink daily a licertain Quantity, and at certain Intervals (according to my Direaion) of the for often before mentioned Anti-venereal Diet Drink, which shew'd its Stupendious Effects in a short time to admiration; for in four Days time he began to rest pretty well, and the next Day began to relish his Victuals, in four Days more his Pains ceased, and the tenth Day his Nodes disappear'd to that now living in daily hopes of a perfect Cure, his Wife was foon after also perswaded to undergo the fame Courfe, which fhe began about three Weeks after him; the had scarce drunk fix Days her appointed Quantity of the beforemention'd Decoction, but there was

was not the least of that stinking putrid Matter seen to come out of her Ear. in four Days after, all the Warts on her Head and Face disappear'd, and in 8 Days more she fed with as good an Appetite (as far as her daily Allotment went) as ever the did in her Life, and flept as well, and it was not many Days more, before all the Olcers and Sores on her Back were heal'd up, and all her Pains vanish'd, so that within the space of a Month, both she and her Husband were perfectly Cured, without the least Suspicion of any Remnants of the foul Difeafe, to the Admiration of all that were well acquainted with their former Misfortune, who faw the Lady in a short time recover all her former Beauty, and the Husband his former Strength and vigorous Colour, whereas when they came to me, they were both not only very Weak, but also look'd as Pale and Thin, as if they were lately raised from the Dead.

They continue ever fince in perfect Health, and it is very observable, that the Lady who was so extreamly Weak, that she could not stir a Foot without the Help of others, gathered Strength even during the Cure, and the constant Use of the Diet-drink, notwithstanding the Disadvantage she lay under all that while, of a very spare Diet, as is absolutely

requisite in such Cases.

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Manter feen to come out of her Fire in four lavalves, q A H O its on he Heed and Face discount , and in

A very extraordinary Cafe, concerning the Cure of a Gentleman and his Wife, of a very Inveterate and Mercurial Pox without Mercury, after having undergone the Torments and Dangers of all manner of Salivatiperfectly Carted, will out the learn sano

cion of any Remarks of the fast D

Certain Captain of an East India Ship, having Contracted a Venereal Infection, by Coition with a Pockyfy'd Strumper, had given his Wife also a very ample Share of these bitter Fruits he had Reap'd in Venus's Garden. They had befides this, this additional Misfortune, that falling into very indifferent Hands for their Care, the Venereal Infection foon turn'd into a Consummated Pox, to be rid of which, they had undergone all the Torments and Miseries, that Mercury and his pretended Masters are used to heap upon those unwary and ignorant poor Patients, that commit themselves to their Mercy.

To be plain in the Matter, this unhappy Couple had gone thro' all the feverest and most tormenting Trials of Salignations; they had been handled in the roughest

and

and severest Manner, that ever was known or heard of, in order to drive out one Devil by the Power of another, i. e. a most Confummated Pox, by Mercury and all its Engines. In fhort, they had been Salivated by Mercurial Unitions and Plasters, and these not answering the daring Physicians End, they were put into that most dangerous Course of all, of Suffumigation by Morcary; but all these dangerous Attempts ferving only to exasperate instead of curing the stubborn Difease, they were Salivated over and over again, by taking inwardly divers forts of Mercurial Preparations in Bolus's, Pills and what not, and after all their Time and Money spent in vain, and having endured all the Miseries, Torments and Dangers, that are the constant Attendants of fuch like fevere and high raifed Salivations, they were dismiss'd at last, with this most comfortable Farewell, that their Distemper was incurable. A very comfortable Farewell I fay, but happy had they been, if they had come off fo, and had not foon after found their miferable Carcasses infected and cover'd all over with the most virulent Symptoms and Remnants of thefe preceeding dangerous Mercarial Operations, that ever were beheld by the Eyes of Man halvi a

I can't but be mov'd to the Heart at the very Remembrance of these two most miserable, and at the same time, most dread-

dreadful Spectacles and Objects of Pity To begin with the Woman, this poor Greature was by these so many repeated! and violent Salivations, reducid to fo weak! a Condition, that for feveral Vear's pafting the had not been able to ftir out of her Chamber, being fo Lean, that she resembled more a Skeleton than balliving Boll dy; the was afflicted with fuch intolerable Pains in her Head and Nose, and even in all her Limbs, that the was I fcarce able to take a Minutes Reft, either by Day or by Night. She had a most outrid and corroding Ulcer under her left Bye, which had Eaten into the very faw Bone, from whence iffued out fome of the rotten Parta without any Application of Ointments, Plasters, Powders, or any other External or Internal Remedies. But what proved the worst of all, was, that the fielly Substance of the upper part of her Head, as well as the Bones of the Skull, being Exulcerated and Rotten, thro the Use and Application of that wast Quantity of Mercury, that had been given her, during these long repeated and violent Salivations, fent forth fuch a Quantity of feetid and putrid Matter as is almost impossible to conceive, with so sintolerable a Scent, that it was ready quite to overcome and to strike a Man down as from as lonce entred the Redomid since I

the very Remembrane of these two nost

- This was the most lamentale Condition of this poor Woman, which in effect was much worfe than that of hew Husband, contrary too that general Obfervation of the Practitioners, wiel that the Women come off acgar huch cheaper land leasier Rate, than the Men in this Difeafe, which may perhaps be applicable to the Beginnings of a Wenered Infection, which perhaps is not for foor communicated to the Mass of the Blood, in whe Female Sex as in Men, but when once it has fix'd its Refidence therepand is Exalted and Exafperated byorthe Malighity of Mercury, At -produces more dreadful Effetts in Women Reasons might be alledged, such as the Stopping of the Menstrual Courses, certain Indifpositions in the Wombs co too long finde to this Day, srait batelined of

But after all, we shall find our frenchify'd Husband not very far behind hand with
his Wife in his Distemper; for if she had
Ulcers on her Head, he had several of the
same Kind on his Legs, and of such a
Depth, that they had eaten into the very
Hones; with most exquisite Pains in his
Head, Shoulders, Arms and Legs, which had
bereav'd him both of his Sleep and all his
Appetite to Victuals, so that he appear'd
like one lately come back out of his Grave.

This unhappy Couple being reduc'd to these Extremities of Misery sought for my Advice and Help in July 1703, which af-

ter some Consideration at their earnest Request, I was unwilling to deny them. and fo we begun the Cure in the fame Manner as has been mention'd in feveral of the preceeding Stories, viz. by a convenient Diet and a proper Purge, after which. they us'd daily my Specifick Anti-venereal Diet-drink, in such a Quantity and at such Intervals, as I thought fit to prescribe them; They continued the same Course thus for thirty Days without Intermission. and with that Success that their Pains ceas'd by Degrees. He recover'd his left Appetite and Reft, and the rotten Bones were separated from the found ones without the Use of any other Remedies but the before-faid Decoction, their Ulcers vanish'd, and in fort they were restored to perfect Health with the Bleffing of God, and continue so to this Day, without the least Signs or Danger of any Relapse, or the least Remnants of their former Disease; those that were of the Woman's intimate Acquaintance, standing amazed after her Cure, to fee her this alter'd in fo fhort a time, for the not only became plump and fleshy, but also had a most storid Colour in her Gheeks, and appeard more vigorous and healthy, than they had ever known her before. NY 03 NATITA like certaicly conce had one of his trace.
This unhappy Certain being induction

thefe Estavalities of Princey longic for the

tended to a more than ordinary Skill and

Another remarkable Story of the Cure of a certain Woman of an inve-Mercury, after having undergone all Manner of Salivations, and being dif-mifs'd as inturable.

garginers of feme of her Do-IN July 1706 came to me the Wife of a decertain Tent-maker, who having contracted the Venereal Disease gave me the following Account of her present and past Condition; she had, she said as she believed, taken the Advice of no less than forty Practitioners, by fome of whom the had been salivated all Manner of Ways, viz. by Mercurial Unctions almost all over her Body, by excellive Suffamigations, as likewife by Bolas's, Pills, Powders, &c. and after having endured all these Torments, Miseries and Dangers, she was fent away with a Pass for an Incurable, and well she might be fo, after fo many violent and reiterated Mercurial Salivations, which had rendred the Consequences much worse by this time than the Disease it self was before.

Some it feems among her Doctors were fo ingenious and honest, as not to take any of her Money, but others who pretended

tended to a more than ordinary Skill and Method in the Cure of this Distemper, had the good Conscience to get out of her all they could, the their Motto was, No Cure no Money, but their real Design tended actually to nothing else, but, All Money all Mercury, as this poor Creature had been sufficiently convinced to her Cost

But after all, she would perhaps have thought her self tolerably happy, had she not been reduc'd to such a Condition by the Mismanagement of some of her Doctors as to be dismised as incurable; her Symptoms occasioned by the Mercurial Perbeing such as made not only her self, but also some able Practitioners to Despair of a Cure.

For when the came to my House her Legs and Arms were not only exceeding Painful, and the Bones thereof covered with hard Nodes, but her Head alfo, her Throat, Shoulders, and Back full of deep and most putrid corroding Ulcers; to add to her Mifery, the was already gone five Months with Child, which made her dread (as the had all the reafon in the World to do) that the poor Infant would partake when Born, of the Miseries of its Mother ; In this distressed Condition, the had Recourse to me for Help, which I willingly afforded her, we began the Cure after my ufual Method, with a Specifick Purging Powder, and after having order'd her fuch a Diet, as I thought most

most fuitable to her present Disposition, the began to drink of the Mattevenereal Decottion, according to my Direction for thirty Days successively, which had this good Effect, that within the before-men-tioned time all her Ulcers healed up, without the Use of any other Reme-dies than the before-mention of Dur-drink, her Walachow the Arms and Liege diffebpear'd, and the was not sonly reftor'd to perfect Health, but also in due time brought to bed of ras lufty and well-took'd a Child as could wall be feen, without the leaft Signs be Appearance of any Kenereal Symprompioor lifestion, and both the Mothern and the young Infant continue ever fince (as far as every decould learn) in a perfects Daughter. This Veneveal Indition Poly star? Degrees (whether by Mismanagemnt or Neelect or perhaps by both I can't positively tell) degenerated into a confurmmated Pox; and the Man as well as his Wife afficied for a confiderable time with most violent Pains (especially in the Night time) in their Heads, Arms and Legs, and reduc'd to a very weak Condition for want of Appende to their Victuals, they came to The AH Shee Year x after for Advice; was happily accomplished in thirty Days time by my Specific Decoffien, and oblerving the tifual Dieta and the presented Visiting Cane - Will despite on

most suitable to her present Disposition, she began to grink of the Mar Denered December, according to my Direction for the sure of starts and the sure of the sur

Marcertain Tavern-man of this Town Had? contracted one Menereal Diffense, about feventeen or dighteen Years sagu A and had presented his Wife with Part of the bitter Fruits of Vannishe being then with Childs and not doing wher brought to Bed of a Daughter. This Venereal Infection being by Degrees (whether by Mismanagemnt or Neglect, or perhaps by both I can't positively tell) degenerated into a consummated Pox, and the Man as well as his Wife afflicted for a confiderable time with most violent Pains (especially in the Night time) in their Heads, Arms and Legs, and reduc'd to a very weak Condition for want of Appetite to their Victuals, they came to me about three Years after for Advice; and we foon agreed for a Cure, which was happily accomplish'd in thirty Days time by my Specifick Decottion, and observing the usual Diet.

b'Butious was not long after they fave themielves thus happily deliver duct this Misfortungothet they found thenifelves entangled in another, which proved more troublefome to them than the formers for their Daughter being now above three Years old bibegan tol grown very fickly, and form after to complain of a most excessive Pain in ther Back sto allay which shey, ware padvised tarbind the Childs Back swery frait, withda broad frong Linena Rowledge which mbeing exactly obderved sand performed whithes much a Dillgence by the Maidenthat bonftantly sattended this poor ofickly! Girl, produced this Biffed What whe a Phin in the Back costed in fothe meating by this hard Ligature, but was darnied at the fame time isto her Legs, which having continued shus for tome time, Wides began to appear hyniDegrees on the Bones of her Legs, which as last word covered with ve-Ty deep Ulders or Somes land one very large and deep one, above all the reft : They were sawis'd by all Means to keep open their Sopes, which they did accordingly with all possible Diligence, fo that in Effects the Pain in the Back ceased en sirely but shat in the begs not only consinuado but also encreasid till the was fixteen Years of Age, and that with fuch Violence shat the lost allher Appetite to her Viduals and was reduced to to meagre brev came into het Wother's Head to advife driw

and weak a Condition that the appeard themielves thus happingeriddevasing sail and the street of the street of the street of the the Parents who knew then folver lafetted with the Financia Diffile about of alderne that her Mother was big with Child of her and before the was born, frodle ble forth pid and thoughtless as not to reflect upon their forment Dilafter, ofo maniat featte as ata faspect the Bruth, tali Reference to the Diftemper of sthem Daughter, y but they were for farenfrom dentertaling any fuch Thoughts (ast they bought to have done) thaty without dreaming in the stand of any thinkolike it they comfatted divers Phyficiens to circuitis young Woman of the Confumption, without mentioning a Word of their lown former Dilafter, and eruses barTheo Physicians being thus ignorant of the grue Caufe of their Patient's Difeafe. and directing their Care accordingly, wie. upon a wrong Foundation, what Wonder is it if all some Remedies that were made afe of fucceeded accordingly, oproved unfuccelsfully for by this time the poor young Woman, by the long Continuance of her Diftemper, but effecially of the large running Sores and Ulcers in her Legs, became fo contracted and lame, that the could neither stand nor go, without being supported by some Body or other. She continued Itill in this doleful Condition for dome time, will be lafe it hap-

boily came into her Mother's Head to advise

with

with me concerning her Daughter's Cafe, which the did accordingly, and fehr former to their Honfe the 30th of August 17050 Coming Ithither, I found her in that miferable Condition, as Ishave related towoul before Her Parents, Still onor fulpeding the Truth, ask'd me, What I thought her Daughternailld, and it remembring very well that this young Woman was then as bove three Years old, when it cured there Parents of the confummated Pox, (as I have related in the Beginning of this Chapter). ask'd them whether they had forgotten that they were under my loure for the foul Difeale, about twelve or thirteen Years before, fome byears wafter their Daugh ter was born, defiring them to reflect most, feriously, and recall to Mind, as mear as they were able, whether her Mother was not with Child of this poor young Patient, whilst they contracted or were afflicted with the Veneralt Difeafeor off the Die - vaos

The Mother then recollecting her self at last after having paus'd a while, and beginning to be convinced of the Reality of the Matter, stood like one Thunder-struck, but soon recovering her self ask'd me, What was to be done, and so did her Father in great Consusion. I answer'd them, That I would undertake to Cure her, with the Blessing of God, and make her as well as I had done them, but that it would be absolutely requisite she should be brought to my House, in order to take the beautiful to my House, in order to take the house the house the my House, in order to take the house the house the house the house the house the house t

ter Care of hor gerHer Parents shewed no great laclination for fome time ato part with their Daughter out of their House and ought of Sights but when I grepree fented to them withat it was inext to an Impossibility to hope for effuccessful Gure in their own House, where doubtless according to their former Gustome whilst the was to weak and full of Pain they would gratify her with all forts of Meats and Wines, fuch as the likids befts whereas it was absolutely necessary to confide her during the intended Anti-vieneral Chings to a spare and daying Dier (Wine being as bad as Roifon to hen) if they expected to fee her perfectly well, and free from this poisonous Malady: I say when I had fufficiently convinc'd them of all thefe things, they gave Way to Reason, and consented I should take her to my House, which I did accordingly, and after having prefcrib'd her a convenient Diet, the took of the so often mentioned Specifick Anti-veneral Decostion; which so effectually cleared her Blood, and all it Juices in thirty Days time, of that Hereditary Venereal Poison, that had at first lain dormant there for fome Years; but aft terward discovered it felf by these beforerelated Symptoms, that not the least Remy nants thereof have appear'd ever finde, but the hath continued very healthy be this time, is grown very plump, and kan walk and beftir her felf as well as any Body living. to my House, in order CHAP.

I mean in the Head, for the poor Patients Pains encreasid, and he abfolutely

lost his Heading the Discouragements

A Story of a Cure of an Invererate and Mercury, Mercury, mithout Mercury, after the poor Patient had gone thre's all Manner of Salivations.

A Certain Fishmonger of London, who after having contracted the Venereal Contagion by too close a Commerce with a Person infected with the Venerest Difecte, had this additional Missortune to fall into the Hands of certain Pretenders, (as it happens too frequently to a thousand others) who by their Millian agement not only threw him into a Confumnated Post and into most violent Pains, but also put him into a Salivation, for the Cure thereof. but finding themselves deceived in their Hopes of a successful Cure, they had Recourse to a Mercurial Unition, in full Ex-Recourse to a Mercurial Origin, in full Expectation to subdue the Stubbornness of the Disease, by the Strength of their beloved idol Mercury, but in vain, for instead of accomplishing the Cure, they saw to their great Astonishment, that their Darling Mercury stad, left them in the Lurch, and saught at their Folly and Confidence in him, by discovering similarly under field Symptoms, and especially in that Part, where he most frequently fixes his Residence, X 4

I mean in the Head, for the poor Pafients Pains encreas'd, and he absolutely

C H A P. galfas Hol

Notwithstanding these Discouragements they were for making another Tryal of their Skill (or rather according to the best of their Skill) which was to drive out Mercury by Mercury, and so put the poor Martyr of Vennisupon the world of the Mercurial Rack, I mean into a very high Suffumigation by Mercury, but with no bet-ter, but rather worse Success than before, for the poor Frenchify'd Patient, instead of seeing himself deliver'd of his Disease, after to many Torments, Miseries and Ha-zards he had been forc'd to undergo during these various and repeated Salivati-ons, found himself seiz'd with such intolerable Pains, that he could not rest either Day or Night without a confiderable Dose of Opium, which as it rendred him unfit for all Manner of Business, so he was reduc'd to so weak a Gondition that he extime.

However, at the Perswalion of some of his Acquaintance, he thought fit to desire my Advice, in this Extremity, the 10th of Navember 1705, and upon my giving him fome Encouragement of a Cure, he joyfully embrac'd it, and agreed with me, which I begun immediately. By preferibing him such a Diet, as his prefent weak and consumptive Condition icem'd

feem'd to require, and then he took my Anti-venere & Develtion, in fach a Quantity as I thought fit to Order, for thirty Days fuccessively, by which Means, without the Use of any other Remedy, he was (almost beyond his own Expectation) restored to perfect Health, recover'd his Hearing, and went about his ordinary Business, with the same Alacrity, as ever he did in all his Life time, to the Astonishment of all that knew him in his late deplorable Condition, and he continues so to this Day.

Hos the Salkation Airmand to a very

felf of his Credulity and Millake

A Story of a certain Venereal Patient cur'd after having been brought to the last Extremity during the Operation of the Salivation.

ar its natural Station or Com-

A Certain Picture-drawer who after having contracted a Venereal Contagion by Coition with a Person infected with the Venereal Evil, by Neglect and Mismanagement had advanced his Distemper to a consummated Pax, came to my House November 30th 1700 to treat with meconcerning his Care of that foul Disease; which after some Arguments Pro and Con, we agreed upon and a certain Day was fixt to begin it.

lliw

A Treatile of Salination would prove no less that the present of the part of the man time this poor. Patient with a Friend that was a great Admirent walled upon con refolve upon a spilipation for his Gueri infend of that Gourie he had agreed with me about ounder Pretence, that the Salination would prove no less of festual, and cost him moto mean so much Money as the other, and sole him moto mean so much

Overcome by these specious Arguments, the Limner ventures upon a Salivation, but foon had sufficient Occasion to repent him-

felf of his Credulity and Mistake.

R

For the Salivation being rais'd to a very high Pitch, the better to cope with the fierceness of his Distemper, his Tongue swell'd to such an excellive Degree, that it hung quite out of his Mouth, for seven Weeks successively, so that his Doctor with all his Art and Skill was not able to reduce it within or near its natural Station or Compass, but had enough to do to keep Life in him, his Throat, Mouth and Tongue being besides this, so full of corroding deep Ulcers, that they expected no less than the poor Patients Death every Minute, such was his Pain, Anguish and Milery.

This may leave as a living instance, and at the lame time as an underiable Warning to all, who having never as yet made Tryal of the malignant Effects of Mercury, to beware of falling into his Clutches, for such as once have tryed him in good Earnest,

will fearse ever be fond of encountring with fo daugerous an Enemy again.

But to return to bur diffres d Patient : In this his laft Extremity he entreats his Friend which accordingly he did, and came to my House, but he fooner mention'd the poor Saffering Patient's Name Dut'l furmiling tomething of the Matter, ask t him with a Smile, whether he was not well by this time? Alas, faid he, poor Man, be si next to Death's Door. I answer'd, How fo, How comes that so pass? Alas, returned he, be has you a Missortune in his Sultration, his Tongue is fwell'd to fuch a Degree that he can melther fir is not sitter one articulate Sound of Word. I had a Mind to mortify him a little. I knowing him to be the fame Rerion that had advis'd my Patient to the Salivation, and therefore told him, that this was no new thing, fince it often hap pend that hot duly the Tongue but also the whole Head fwell'd to a most prodigious Bigness, which frequently carried the poor Sufferer to his Grave, to the great Comfort of the Patient, to see himfelf thus freed of his Torments and Miferies, and the no Imall Advantage of the Practicioner, who gets the Money and laves his Reputation, by laying the Blame of his own Miscarriages either upon the Reglect or Mismanagement of the Deceased, when he is no more in a Condition to give him the Lye. The

The Mellenger foon perceiving what I. meant, reply d that they had sufficient Reafon already to be forry for and repeat of
their Militake, deliring me pot to aggravate his Friend's Mistortune, and to addAffliction to the Afflicted, so that now
considering with my self, that it was the
Duty of a Christian to give a helping
Hand to his Neighbour in Distress; I had
Compassion upon his Misery, and told the Compassion upon his Misery, and told the Mellenger, that since his Case was far, different now from what it was some times ago, when he came and agreed with mellor a Care, it was but reasonable he should give me some surther Allowancer have a different had been agreed betwist us beyond what had been agreed betwirt us. at that time, confidering than as the Cafe, now flood, I was likely to be at much more Expences, and Trouble with him a

and that if his Friend would agree to that, I would undertake the Cure He was overjoy'd to find me inclin'd to so favourable a Resolution, and engag'd upon the Spot, that his Friend should readily comply with my just Demands, so he was brought to my House, where I began the Cure with him without any surther Delay (there being no time to be lost) with such good Success, that in three Days time he was in a Condition to take some boil'd Meat, and so soon as he was able to undergo the usual drying Diet, he began with the so often mentioned Ansiveneral Specifick Decottion, which he continued tinued

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notice of the Relevant Difease.

The Relevant Difease.

The property of the second of

Certain rowling Preisman having tafted too much of the bitter Fruits of Venus, was what with Neglect, and what with Milmanagement so deeply afflicted with a Consummated Pox, that those Practitioners to whom he apply'd himself for a Cure, thought fit to put him into a Salivation, but this not answering the Expectation either of the Practitioners or of the Patient, they proceeded to a second one, and this also proving unsuccessful, they had Recourse to a third and most servere Salivation, in Hopes to overcome the Stub-

B

Stubbornness of the Distemper as well as the direction Symptoms and Contequences of the two proceeding Mercurial Salesations by a third, in which they made their ideal Mercury exert his utmost Strength; but mark the End; this fickle God laugh dat their Folly, for instead of working out a Cure, all the Symptoms that usually ata Cure, all the Symptoms that usually at-tend a consummated Pox, did not only appear now in the worst Shape, but were also followed by fuch others as can scarce be related without Hornor; for Lthink a more miferable and a more moving Object of Pity was never feen in the World.

When the came to the on the 28th of May 1909) Pray observe white Badger he brought along with him; as unquestionable Teffimonials other be had served has he told me himfelf) no less then fifteen whole Years, both under the Banners of

Venus and Mercury.

-dunc

First of all, he suffer'd most intolerable Pains, especially in his Head, and new to that he had lost his left. Eye without Rt-lief in that Service, two Years, before he came to me, and the other was in no small Danger of undergoing the same Fate, by the Alflux of a prodigious Quantity of corrolive and feetid Matter, which flow d continually out of two great Ulcers leated

just above his Eye-brows.

Thus much for his Head, now let us take a View also of some other Parts of his Body. On the Bloow of his right Arm

Anniwashin bard Node of a good Inch thicks which aboddson signing on for two Means lest politicand encreased daily more and morough Bigness so that he could not ple or hir his Ann, her with most excelling Pain; Belides this learnshe fameuright, Arm, upwards no the Shoulder was an Ulcer that had exerten newits back thro at the Arm, inf fushor Depute and Bigness, that you might lays with Beschibere Fingers in it at full Length, and betwirt the the said Arm and the Shoulder-blade was mnother Ulcen of fuch la Digne is that you might lodge your whole Thank in its from whence illied without Intermission such a putrid and for eid Matter that it was impellible for amy Body to come near him, without being quite overcome by the naufeous Scent dreadful Symptoms, but also restologisals a lo give ally Body leave to guels when ther fordreadful a Speciagle was not full ficient no determany Men from venturing upon so hazardous and difficult an Undertaking as this Cure was like to prove in all human Probability; yet at the earnest and most preffing Instances of the poor disconsolate Patient, I undertook the Task, and after a convenient Diet, made him take of my Decoction, at fuch Intervals and in such a Quantity daily, as I thought most proper under his present Circumfrances. God was pleas'd to bless our Endeavours in so successful a Manner, that

that in hine Days after he had and meth 18 often mentioned Decoction, he could not only ftir the fame right Arm on which the with it could feed himfelf and take of Trouble But what is more faiprifing than all the relt is that in cleven no Daysbatt the Ulcers were vanish to and completely heal'd up, fo that he could led with that one Eye (Which had remained entire) as well as ever he did before the all his Life. time; and that without any outward Application of Ointments, Platters, Lyev waters, do be any other invernal Remedies, but the fald Decoction; by which he was in thirty Days time mot obniyodelia ver'd of all the before mentioned most dreadful Symptoms, but also restored to perfect Health, Without anyy Danger of a Relapfe, her continuing without othe leaft Signs of way Wehereal Remarks to this upon fo hazardous and difficult an U.yed talang as this Cure was like to prove in all human Probability; vet at the earnest and most pressing instances of the poor disconsolare Patiens, I undertook the Task; and after a convenient Diet, made him take of my Decedion, at such Intervals and in such a Quantity daily, as I thought mod proper under his present Circum-Endeavours in to foccessful a Nanner, Berty .

CHAP. XIII.

An Account of a very extraordinary Cure of a Woman of a Consummated and Mercurial Pox, (without Mercury) after a very unfortunate and unsuccessful Salivation.

Certain Sword Cutler of this Town having contracted a virulent Gonorrhua by Coition with an infected Harlot. takes the Advice of an Apothecary, who instead of curing it, stopt the Running by Astringents: The Man thinking himself well cured, gave his Wife also the virulent Gonorrhaa, and she being quite ignorant of her Husband's Disease, and imagining it to be the Whites, applies her self for Advice to a Midwife, this good Woman, not suspecting in the least any Infection, told her she must take Care to stop it in Time, because otherwise it would make her very weak, and the Wo-man following her Counsel, had it stopt up, but foon found her felf afflicted with most severe Pains in her Head, Shoulders, Arms and Legs, loss of Appetite and a spontaneous Lassitude.

in that alter

Millings

Being still ignorant as well of the true Cause as of the Nature of the Disease, she took abundance of Medicines, but all to no Purpose, at last she seeks for Advice with a certain Chirurgeon, who perhaps suspecting something of the Truth, was of Opinion, that she ought to go into a Salivation; but the good Woman still little dreaming that her Husband had contracted and given to her the foul Disease, and being very unwilling to undergo the Dangers and Fatigues of a Remedy she had understood prov'd often worse than the Difease it self, could not be induc'd to comply with the Chirurgeon's Advice at that time, but continu'd to take all manner of physical Preparations till. she had almost devour'd a whole Apothecary's Shop, yet all without the least Ease or Relief.

Seeing her felf thus reduc'd to a Necessity of consenting to a Salivation, the same was begun accordingly, and continu'd for four Weeks, but after the most unfortunate manner that can well be conceived; for not only her Tongue and whole Head swell'd to a most prodigious Bigness, but also her Throat and Mouth were cover'd on all Sides with very deep Ulcers, and she lost almost her Sight and Hearing, and swas very near losing her self during the Salivation, but what was still worse than all the rest was, that after having undergone all these Dangers and Miseries

Miseries, and spent a great Sum of Money in this as well as the preceeding pretended Cures, fine found her Pains encrease more and more instead of abating, fo that the could not reft either Day or Night, and the Mercary discover'd himself barefac'd in all the Parts of her Body, but especially on the Head; for on her Forehead above both the Eyes there was but one continu'd Scab, and the Face full of packy Puftules; her Back and most of the other Parts of her Body were to full of Blotches of the bigness of a Hasle Nut, that you could not have laid a filver Penny betwixt them without touching one; befides that the complain'd of an almost in-Supportable Heat, which together with the Violence of the Pain, and the Want of Rest, foon reduc'd her to a very weak Condition, being not able to keep her Bed either by Day or Night by rea-Con of the excessive internal burning Heat, and those most violent Pains that afflicted her without Intermission, and much worse than ever they had done before this pretended Cure by Salivation; another fresh and undeniable instance of the excellent Qualifications of Mercury in the Cure of the Venereal Difease, to serve as a Sea Mark to the poor diftreffed Venereal Patients, to avoid those Shelves on which their miserable Brethren have suffered Ship--wrack. and reduced noque and pais Buding thee the main Cause of her

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But to return to our frenchify'dPatient; being reduc'd to such an Extremity as not to know what to do, and willing to ask the Advice of all such as she thought or hop'd might afford her some Ease or Comfort in her present unfortunate State, she happen'd among the rest to light upon one of her Acquaintance, that told her, there was a certain Doctor who cur'd the Venereal Evil, and all its Symptoms, (tho' exasperated to the highest Degree by the Use of Mercury) by a certain Decoction without the least Mercurial Ingredients, which was very well tasted, comfortable and agreeable to human Nature.

The poor Patient who had, (and that not without great Reason) taken such an Aversion to Mercury, that she could not hear it nam'd without Horror, was exceeding glad to understand these good Tydings from the Mouth of one she could confide in, and resolv'd immediately to

make Trial of the propos'd Cure.

She was reduc'd to so weak a Condition as not to be able either to go or stand without Help, all her Appetite being lost, so that a little before she came to me, (which was July 17. 1708.) she look'd for nothing but Death, and therefore with much ado they brought her to my House, where at the first sight of her I was not a little startled at so dreadful a Spectacle, but upon further Examination, finding that the main Cause of her present

present Distemper, and those most terrible Symptoms that attended it, was owing to the virulent Effects of Mercury, I bad her not to despair, and told her that I did not question, that tho' at this time she appear'd cover'd all over with Ulcers like a poor Lazarus, she should find a considerable Alteration within her felf in eight Days Time, and should begin to sleep, and recover part of her Strength, as in effect it happen'd accordingly; for the poor Patient overjoy'd at these comfortable Words. immediately agreed with me for her Cure. which was begun, and I order'd her Diet and the Decoction according to her prefent Circumstances, and that with such Success, that by the Bleffing of God, she found her Pustules and Scabs to begin to dry considerably in four Days Time, and in fix Days longer her Face was quite freed from them, as well as most of the other Parts of her Body, and in less than eight Days all her Pains and Sores vanish'd and disappear'd; she rested very well, and encreas'd in Strength to that Degree, even during her Cure, that within thirty Days from the first beginning of it, the walk'd no less than fix English Miles without much Trouble, or being excessively tir'd, and look'd as well in a very short Time after, as ever she did in her Life before, as several of her Neighbours of her former Acquaintance Y 3

relate, and are ready to testify whenever they are required so to do.

CHAP. XIV.

A Story of another Woman Cured of a Consummated and Inveterate Pox, without Mercury.

Certain Gentleman, who after having Contracted the Venereal Contagion, by too close a Commerce with a Harlot infected with the Venereal Disease, and thinking himself well Cured, had the mishap to communicate the same to his Wife; she being a very Vertuous Good Woman, and little acquainted with the Symptoms of the Venereal Disease, easily mistook her virulent Goeorhaa, for that Running which is commonly known by the name of the Whites; to get rid with all possible speed, of this mistaken Distemper, she made use of very strong Astringents and such other Remedies, as are often made use of by Mid-wives and other pretending Women or Practitioners, when a Woman has got this Disease of the Whites by a hard Labour, or fome other Accidents in Child-bed; her pretended Whites being actually stop't, it was

was not long before she began to complain of some Pains in her Head, Arms and Legs, and these encreasing by degrees, she sound at last some Nodes also on the Bones of her Legs and Arms; which were multiply'd both in number and bigness in some time after, to such a Degree, that she had no less than 25 of them at a time, some of the bigness of a middle sized Chesnut, others about the bigness of a Hasel Nut.

The Husband, who had all the reason in the World to guess at the Truth, instead of making an ingenuous Discovery, brings along with him one of his Friends, who told the Woman, it was nothing else but the Rheumatism, which the poor ignorant Woman was forc'd to acquiesce in, for want of knowing better, or be-

ing able to Contradict them.

It happening however not very long after, that a certain Gentlewoman of her Acquaintance, (one that was somewhat better vers'd in, and acquainted with thee Attendants of the Venereal Evil) came to give her a Visit, and seeing her in such misery, ask'd her how long she had been troubled with this excessive Pain? The poor Patient told her about 7 Years from its sirst beginning, but said she, it is only 5 Years since I have felt it to this Excess, as I do at this time, and that to so violent a Degree, that I can scarce take any Rest either by Day or Night;

but especially in the Night time, when it is more violent than by Day (tho' I am never without a great deal of Pain) fo that as foon as I get into my Bed, I am fo tormented by the Violence of the Pain, that in a short Time I am forc'd to get out of it again, and rub my poor Bones, and fo long as I rub it thus gently, it affords me fome Intervals of Ease, but whenever I leave off rubing, it returns with the same violence as before. fo that I am always in the same miserable Condition as you now fee me in, viz. not able to lie still, or to be at Rest, for no longer than I am a rubing these hard Knobs upon the Shin-bones and Arms, am I at any tolerable Ease.

The Gentlewoman that came to Visit her, looking upon the Nodes of her Arms and Legs, told her, that she never knew any fuch like Knobs to appear on the Interstices of the Joints and Shin-bones in the Rheumatism, but that she had heard them fay, they used to do so in the Venereal Disease; the poor mistaken Patient still not mistrusting her Husbands Integrity, told her Friend, that if he should hear her mention one Word like that, he would certainly be highly offended thereat; I can't help that, reply'd the other Gentlewoman, I could wish my self in the Wrong for your sake, but am much afraid what I tell you, is too true; and

you will doubtless find it so to your Cost; she further told her, that to put the Point in question beyond all doubt she would advise her to go and consult a certain Physician living in St. Martins le Grand, (meaning my self,) who certainly would give her

a true Judgment of the Case.

According to her Friend's Advice she came to my House June 20th, 1706, told me her present Condition, and shew'd me the Nodes on her Legs and Arms, asking me what I thought of her Distemper; I told her I could not think any thing of it that was good, unto which she reply'd, It was . the Rheumatism; I told her again, that no fuch Nodes or Knobs were ever feen on the Bones and Arms, on the Interstices betwixt the Joints, in the Rheumatism: She answer'd she had been told both by her Husband and his Friend(that it was nothing else but the Rhematism; I return'd that her Husband's Friend might fay fo perhaps only to oblige him; but added I, to put the Matter beyond all Dispute, mark what I am going to propose to you; If either your self or your Husband will come to a certain Agreement with me for the whole Cure, you shall make a fair Trial for eight Days in my own House, where I will provide you with all Necessaries as well as with Medicines, in which time I dare engage you shall find your felf much better, and without Pain in the Day time,

and see your Nodes much diminished, as also have a good Appetite to your Victuals and rest pretty well: If, after the Expiration of these eight Days you don't find your Condition so far amended as to give you sufficient Encouragement to go thro'the whole Antivenereal Course of my Decollion, in order to accomplish your Cure, you shall be free to let it alone, and I will not desire one Farthing for the Trouble and Charges during these eight Days either for Lodging, Diet, or Medicines.

She being ready to accept my Offer, we foon agreed for the whole Cure; she came to lodge at my House, where I purg'd her with my Powder, to stir and set a float the Humours, and then after having order'd her a convenient Diet, the began to take of the fo often mention'd Anti-venereal Decottion according to my Direction, which produc'd fuch a ftupendious Effect, that in four Days time she slept as found, and as well as ever fhe did before in her Life, and eat such Victuals as were allow'd her with a very good Appetite: In eight Days, as I had foretold her, the Nodes began to diminish considerably, and in eight Days more they quite difappear'd, fo that not the least Signs or Remnants of them were to be found in those Places where they had been before; But what was more furprifing than all the rest

rest was, that during this Antivenereal Course, she not only grew stronger and stronger (notwithstanding her spare Diet) but also plumpt up, and gather'd Flesh most visibly, she being extreamly lean before; her Eyes, that were become very heavy and funk deep into her Head before, now began to be exceeding sprightly, before the Course was half at an End, and in thirty Days (when it was wholly accomplish'd) she was restor'd to perfect Health; and when she lest my House she was to walk above two Miles, which (as I understood) she did as nimbly as if she had been a young Woman of fixteen, tho' she was actually above fifty Years of Age, and the continues ever fince (as far as I have been able to learn), ftrong, lufty, and in very good Health.

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CHAP. XV.

A very remarkable Story of a most dissicult Cure of a certain Field Officer in the Army, of a confummated and Mercurial Pox (without Mercury) after three most severe and unsuccessful Salivations.

Certain Major of one of her Majesties Regiments of Foot, (being the fame we had occasion to mention in one of our preceding Accounts) having diverted himself too freely in Cupid's Garden, had carried away fo much of the bitter Fruits of Venus that he laboured for a long time under a most virulent Gonorrbea of the worst kind; for as it seems all the Means that were made use of prov'd ineffectual, so that after having taken a great many things in vain, he at last consented to submit to the Venereal, or I should rather say, to the Mercurial Rack of a Salivation; which tho' rais'd to a high Pitch, yet prov'd unsuccessful, and fo saw himself oblig'd to undergo a second one more severe than the former, but with the same ill Success, so that upon the pressing Advice of those that had him in hand, he found himself under a Necesfity of taking a third Turn in that miferable

rable Course, in Hopes, that by making another fevere Tryal of the utmost Strength of Mercucy he might be rid of two fuch unwelcome Guefts, as the Consummate and Mercurial Pox; he having now two Enemies to encounter after his late two Salivations, the last of which prov'd the more stubborn of the two. To be short he underwent a third, and that a most severe Salivation, but with as little Success as before, his Pains in his Head, Shoulders, Back, Arms and Legs, encreasing more and more, instead of decreasing; so that now being fully refolved not to come any more under the Clutches of Mercury, that had pinch'd him so severely, he enquir'd every where among his Friends, whether there was no Remedy for his Disease, without the Use of Mercury.

He happen'd after some time to meet with one of his intimate Acquaintance, who told him, that he knew one living in such and such a Place (meaning me) that could and did cure the worst of Poxes by a Decoction only without the least Grain of Mercury: The Major was somewhat unbelieving in the Matter, after his late ill Treatment in the Cure of his Distemper, told him he much doubted the Truth of it, but his Friend positively assuring him, that he knew it to be so by the Experience of several of his Acquaintance that had made Tryal of it in their own Persons, the said Major came to my House May 7th,

THE WAY

1707. and ask'd whether I was at Home, and being told I was, he defir'd to fpeak with me alone, and then ask'd me whether I had a certain Anti-venereal Decostian, that would compleatly cure the Venereal Dilease without Mercury ? I told him ves, and he desir'd to take some of it. which when he had done. I ask'd him how he did like it. very well, favs he, but are you sure that the Use of this Diet Drink will cure me of this stubborn and inveterate Disease? I told him yes, it would, though he had been falivated twenty times; he being still somewhat incredulous, told me again; Oh! I have a great Quantity of Mercury in my Body; if you have never so much of it within your Body, reply'd I, it must come all out, for there is such an Enmity betwixt the Decoction and Mercury, that they can't flav long together in one and the same Place: he then further ask'd me, which way I propose to expel the Mercury? I answer'd by Sweating and Unine, but especially by the last; he return'd for Answer, that it seem'd impossible to him: But upon my positive Assurance that he should be fully convinced of it, during his Anti-venereal Course, (if he thought fit to try it) not only by his Eves, but also by his Smell, he agreed with me for the Cure of his Mercunial Pox, which we began accordingly, and after having order'd him a convenient Diet. he took of the fo often mention'd Antilaste with should you to embe with grande

rections I thought fit to give him.

He had scarce continu'd eight Days in this Course, when there began to appear most manifest Signs of the Mercury's being evacuated by Vrine, at which he feem'd to stand quite amaz'd, especially when I told him, that his virulent Gonorrhan would foon return, which prov'd true in Effect, for the next Day in the Morning he complain'd of an excessive Heat in his Yard. which was such, that when he made Water it scalded him as if it had been in boiling Liquor, and he was no fooner well out of his Bed, but he found largreat Quanfity of feetid purulent Matter to iffue from his Yard, to his no small Aftonishment, but also to his no small Comfort, he thinking himfelf now as good as fecure of a future Cure of his Disease an Shanish vax

Twas much about the fame Time that a certain Martyr of Venus and Mercury, came to me to take my Advice, (being a Watch or Clockmaker, the Story whereof we have related already in one of the preceding Books) This Man, I say, being a true Martyr of Mercury, whose Ulcers in the Throat and Mouth being occasion'd chiefly by his Salivations, were put also to the severest Trials not only by the hot lron, but also of the most corrosive and malignant Mercurial Preparations, occasion'd so dreadful and moving a Spectacle, that our Major could not forbear to break out

into bitter Imprecations against the Authors of these Miseries, and to declare among other Things, that had he been fenfible of the Torments, Uncertainties and ill Consequences of Salivations, before he fubmitted to them himself, he would sooner have dy'd on the Spot than to undergo them; but being now, as I told you before, fully fatisfy'd in the certain Hopes of a successful Cure, he continu'd his Course with all imaginable Regularity and Cheerfulness, because he was sensible that his Strength encreas'd (even during his spare Diet) in proportion as the Mercury was evacuated, which produc'd this happy Effect, that at the End of thirty Days he faw himself freed from all the Symptoms and Remnants of his stubborn and dangerous Disease, without the least Danger of any Relapse, he having continu'd ever since (as far as I have been able to learn) as well and strong as ever he was before in all his Life time to Wall of the course of smits

Watch or elockmaker, the Scory wherever the present one of the proceeding three of the proceeding three proceeding three proceeding three process of the Three of the Mount in the constant of the process of the Chrone and Mount in the constant of the process of the chiefly by his Suficiently when were near also to

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being fully concluded, that there was no Certain Gentleman having contracted Ta Wenereal Contagionar by bhis stoog close Commerce with an infested Womany communicated the fame to his Wife when ! the wast big with Child, tand that to fuchts al Degree, that motonly ad valb Quantity of amothe putrida Matter bandvlof a foetid watery Slime iffued from her, but the was feized foon after also with such intolerable Pains in her Belly, Back Head Arms and Legs, that to ease herfelf and get a little Reft, the was forc'd every Nightig to take a good Dose of Laudanum, but what most of all augmented her Affliction, was, that fometime after the was brought to Bed of a Daughter, which being co-it vered all over her Body with Pultules and Sores, gave them fufficiently to understand, that the Child had got a sufficient Share of her Parents Venezeal Inthey enquir'd after, was, how the emilled should be cord; I reply'd, if the Mother colld be Cured, the need not question

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It was a hard Question what to resolve upon in this Extremity, viz how to take care of the Cure of the Mother, then in a very weak Condition, by reason as well of her Difease as of her late Delivery and hard Labour, as allowof the Child labouring under almost insuperable Difficulties in reference to hen Cure, by reason of her most tender Age; upon a Consultation held amongst the best of their Friends, it being fully concluded, that there was no room for a Salivation : After divers Proposais and Arguments pro and on, it was intimated by fone of the Company that there was a certain Physician in London that that performed break Cares in the Verl neneal Difeafes v by an cereain Antisvene elle Denotion only and fo it was agreed, that fome Body, mould be fent to the faid Physic fician, to law before him the true State of the Cale of the infected Woman and Child, and to ask him, whether under them present Circomitances there was any read? Hopes of a Sure for them? This was done accordingly, and Purson a due Examinative on and Confidentian of mener da fer toldw them, where might be recenfor to buttep provided the Mother was in a Condition to be confined to fuely a Diet, and was absolutely requiffre to accomplish the Cureb of the Venered Difeater The next things they enquir'd after, was, how the Child should be cur'd; I reply'd, if the Mother could be Cured, they need not question the

the Gare of the Children They then defined 191 knows whether ishould not get a Wet Nutif for the AChilde I told them politinely my adutasant of it was possible. the Mother her self-hould give it Suck, and ask'derstrate rame time, ban what Condition the brease insorderd to idearfo. There told ame; their was Over-whilmid with Pains, and the Child whill of Breakings notificand her sares and inetification winy former, Opinion that have But her Mgther should sive ith Suckin bfor badded id. if you put it to gany other Nucle, lit will foon be Divelged that the Mother has the Per, for the bourfe will containly get it afrom the Childy and then you will have three Persons 100 Cure, whereboth Laborarona wouldern with montose to Inconcluded octhatent washing ablotute Opinion, bthat eifrethe Mother either had 36 this crimes foreys could oget wins forme figet ofting buty do muchs Strengthus to under gouthe, Inconveniences of all pare Dieta which asalis absolutely hequifite isin the Guneo of the Meneral Missas and to take configurity of theilfd often binenthough Appinvenersal Derdition, the should then sine the Breath her felf ito belie Child, thy which omeans the Child would be Gured sato the fame dimens with to the Mother, estatey chould be convinced in the Event, provided meither of them were taken of hy lome Accident of o-Symotoms ther,

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Symptoms, or Remnants of the foul Difeafe, but they are both become very Plump
and Handsome, almost to admiration,
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extraordinary and difficult Case, the Cure
whereof was perform'd in February, in
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CONCLUSION

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TREATISE

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after helve in the preceding Treatile given vo. an exact Account of the Nature of BRANGE And Care or the Feneral Disase, founded

Containing an Account of the Nature,
Qualifications and Operations of the
Antivenereal Decottion (so often mentioned in the preceding Fourth Book)
together with the true Method of
using it with Success in the beforefail
Disease.

TE have in several Passages of the foregoing Treatise, but more particularly in the preceding Fourth Book, had frequent Occasion to make mention of a certain Specifick Anti-venereal

ti-venereal Decoction, by which as the most Consummate, Inveterate and Mercurial Pox is fully eradicated, with all its Symptoms and ill Consequences, without the Help of any other Remedies (but a gentle Purge or two upon Occasion) so it will be absolutely requisiter fin order to answer in some Measure the curious Reader's Expectation) to give here a short View, of its Nature, Qualifications, and Operations, together with the true Method of using it with all the defired Success, without any Danger of a Relapse, with this Referve hevertheless, to keep the whole Composition and its Ingredients as a fingular Secret to our felves; it being not to be expected, that after having in the preceding Treatise gi-ven you an exact Account of the Nature of all the Symptoms, ill Confequences and Cure of the Venereal Disease, founded upon undoubted Experience as well of other noted Practitioners in that Disease, as of my own, beyond any thing as yet extant, I fay it can't be reasonably expected that after having done all this in fo circumstantial and so sincere a Manner, we should not reserve to our selves one Masterstroak, to make use of upon certain extraordinary Occasions and Emergencies, when all other Remedies feem to have left us at a Stand, SignaT gaiogerot

But let us bagin with the Decellor it felf. Book had trequent Occasional

make mention of a certain Specifick Ans

The chief Ingredients of this Specifick Anti-venereal Decoction are such, as by micki Qualities, have not only a peculiar Vertue to attenuate the tough Packy Slime (which as we have observ'd before out of Massa lies in the Veins of those that are troubled with this stubborn and dangerous Disease, but also to subdue the acid Venereal Ferment, which has thus congeal'd Part of the Blood and its Juices, and consquently to prepare our Bodies for Sweating, and to dispel the hardest Nodes by their Volatility and the deepest Venereal Ulcers by their Balfamick Quality. It corrects I fay that Venereal Acid, which, after having congealed Part of the Blood and lits Juices, discovers it self in various Parts of our Bodies, and under very different Shapes in 10 910

Tis to this Stagnation of the Blood, its Juices and the Serum that must be attributed these acute and often almost insupportable Pains, Ulcers, Nodes, Blotches and Pustules, that afflict the poor Frenchist'd Patients in their Heads, Arms, Backs, Shoulders, Legs, Throat, Month, Nose, &c. nay in their very Bones and their Coverings, which are corroded by the Acrimony and Corroliveness of this acid Venereal Ferment, followed often by Lameness, as well in the Arms as Legs, Loss of Appetite and Rest, of Hearing and Sight, with many other Symptoms mentioned more at large before, but

too numerous to be inferred here, efpecially, if aggravated by the Use and Application of Mercury, when they are fare and dreadful Figures that can well be (which as we have oblet

imagined tod by

All these Dilasters owing, as has been faid their Cause to the Sourness of the Blood and its Juices, it is very natural to conceive that such Ingredients as are qualify'd to correct the land actu and to attenuate and dispell the Outhoctions becalioned by it, are the true Specificks & gainst that rebellious and stubborn Dilcase, call'd the Consummate and Inveterate Pox. This Effect is most manifestly obferved in our Anti-venereal Despetion : for as the acid is subdued by Degrees, and the Blood and its Juices are rendied fluid and restored to their due Circulation or Me tion, fo we lee the Pocky Symptoms to abate at the fame time, the Pains and Pumours diminish, the Ulcers begin to dry up, and the Nodes to be dispelled; hay even the rotten Bones themselves as soon as they are bereaved of the Conflux of that mal lignant and corrolive Matter which fed the Ulcers, they begin to tend to a kind Separation, for nothing can fublish in the same State, without being supported and nourish'd by the same thing that gave it its Being at first, so that, after the Purifi-cation of the Blood and Juices from their noxious Humours, and the Removal of those Obstructions

obitiocions that were occasioned by themp is union asithey which our Body with found and new Pleff; by the Help of this Decedion) wou may fee the old worren Bones to verbp away space without the least Addition of Alistance of any other internal Remedies; or the loutward Applications of any Powders, Ointments, Liquots or any Mandal Operation, as is most commonly practis'd and very often required ind the Care of an Anverende Venereal Diff life, even by those who proceed in the right Way of Caring it without Mercury; but the Ingredients of our Anti-venereal Decostion answer all these Ends at once by their Bulfamick and Restonative Vertues. whereby after the pocky Venom is corrected and expell'd, Nathre is fo far fortify'd by them, as to be able without any other Aid co fubdue the beforefaid Symptoms and Remaints, and sito reftore the impaired and mangled Parts as far as it is within the Compais of human Nature to effect: This is apparent beyond all Contradiction from the preceding Accounts inferred in this Treatife, which as they may be atteffed (whenever there is Occasion) by undeniable Testimonies, so they direct us to the Discovery of this Truth, viz. that in most of these Cases, tho' such as were very inveterate and aggravated to the highest Degree by the use of Merturial Preparations, the Pocky Pains wied to abute in three or four Days (lefs or, Were. more-

more, according to the difference of the Difease and Constitution of the Pasients) and to diminish in eight Days very considerably, and the very remainders thereof to disappears in four or whyer Days longers tis the same thing with the Ulcers, which according to the different Degrees of their Malignity, we have feen first ito begin to dry up, in a dittle time after the beginning of the Anti-veneneal Course. and to be heal'd up quite, nome; before half the Cure was Expirite but all of them before the Accomplishment thereof viz. within thirty Days, this being the usual time we propose for, and beflow upon the Cure, even of the melt Inveterate and most malionant Mercurial Pax; itis within the Compass of this space of time, also you will find in those that were even afflicted with rotten Bones, the Corrupted Part to have been deparat ted from the Sound, and new Bleft, to have grown instead of the old, those that were for far Lamed by the Use of Mercurial Preparations, and very hand and large Nodes, as not to be able to fland or go, without Help or Crutches, to have been restor'd to the use of their Limbs, as well as ever they were in all their Life time; those that had lost their Eye Sight or Hearing, or Speech, to the compleat Ufe, of their Eyes, Ears and Tongue, unless the very Substance of the Eyes, and the Tympanum of the Ears ness of the Mercury anth grantlas here trois

- What is further remarkable is, that we have found"this happy Success in the Cure of the Post confind not only to fuch as had contracted the Venereal Infection themfelves or communicated it to others by Coition of fome other extraordinary immediate Contact but to Perfons of a very Vigorous and robolt Constitution, but it allo exerts its Operation in the fame Manner, and with the fame good Success in Hereditary Poxes, and even in those begotten by weak and tender Women, even during their being with Child, and in the very young Infants that have Contraded the Contagion in their Mothers Wombs; the they be come to Mens or Womens Eftate, before they entred upon sche Cure. and retter to so se were

All these things and many more, not related here for Brevities sake, being sounded upon the unquestionable Truth of the beforesaid Accounts, inserted in the preceding Treatise, it is obvious to all that are not either Byas'd by self Interest, or Preposles'd with wrong and unrational Notions, that no Body ought to Despair of a Successful Cure, by this Anti-venereal Decoction, let his Case be never so Desperate, let his Pox be never so Inveterate, or owing to the most malignant Effects of Moreory, by many repeated and the

the moles fevere Salivations in Eventaby Star Hiens and Suffumigations, una Mercustanting Tis reestains that most of the exolethee sauliswiss has over aslight of the bater Balates and Roofs of the Mouth lare oming rather to those Salivations, then to the Malignancy: of the Kenereal Difesting felfi es wall as those most intolerable Reises in the Head and Limbs Deafners, Joss of Sight and Speeph but let thefe Symptoms proceed from what Cause they will when ther from the Malignity and Inveteracy of the Dillemper it Helf, or from the use of the Mencurial Preparations, this Decotion on has proved at all times; and under all Circumstances (without Exception) a full Match for them jall being Fortify'd by fuch ingredients, as have for frong and to peculiar an Antipathy and Enmity against Mercury, as not to fuffer him to abide and reign Lord Peramount in out Bodies ; and that this idold of the Braditioner's is foreid to fudgumb to their Storngthais manifest from their Operation as foon asathey have pain'd but a little Time to encounter their Enemy of for in those Wenereal Gales where the Mercury discovers himself for openly in the most corrolive and malignant Higers of the Mouth and Throat nafter a high rais'd and unfuccessful Salivation wou will fee this Anti-venereal, and il might salfo fay with wary good orgafon, this Anti-mory denial Decocion, no vermence its very Operation, by grapling his Enemy in that yery

as is evident by the first visible Signs of Amendment, that appear in these Parts, after the tile of the Decession, but for a small time, as also by the very Scent of the Urine, which imelie like the worst and coarsest fort of Brimstone.

Anti-venereal Course may Challenge the preference to all others as yet known, since
it is able to Cope with and Subdue that
great Enemy of our human Constitution, I
mean Mercury, the Effects whereof and
Symptoms, as well as his Consequences,
as they are more Rebellious and Stubborn, than all those that belong even to
the most invererare Pox it felf, so the
Cure thereof is consequently more difficult, and whatever is able to Expell or
bring under so formidable an Enemy,
will certainly prove a full Match for every thing else, that has a Relation to the
Venereal Diffase.

I do, and can speak this upon the reiterated Experience of many years Practice,
and am able to affirm it, with a safe
Conscience, that let the Case of the poor
frenchify'd Patient be never so Desperate,
to all outward Appearance, let it be owing to the Nature and Malignity of the
Peneral Perment it self, or to the Virulency of Mercury or to both jointly, I
can attest it, I say, that I have cared
great Numbers of them (by this Decocti-

on) of which I could have inferred hundreds. but that I dadged those beforemention'd more than fufficient to convince the Indicious and Unbyais d Reader, of the Excellency of this Anti-penereal Courle, being fuch as were of the work Kind, and attended with all the most dreadful Symproms, that can well be imagined; and as being of a later Date, could therefore the better be attelled and verify'd in Opposition to such, as might go about to oppose the Truth perhaps for Self-Interest Sake fo that after all this I may most confidently declare, that let the Venereal Das Stemper, or rather suveterate Pox, be owing to what Cause it will, let the poor Patients be afflicted with the work of Symptoms belonging to it, let the Ulcers in their Throat, Mouth, and all other Parts of the Body be never to deep, putrid, and numerous, let the Patients have gone. thro' never fo many, and never fo fevere Salivations, and that for many Years, have and can, by the Bleffing of God, cure and free them of this most dreadful. Disease, as well as all its Symptoms, Remnants and ill Confequences, in the Space of thirty Days, by the Use only of this so often mention'd Anti-venereal and Antimercurial Decoction, (which must nevertheless be regulated according to the Degrees of the Disease, and different Age, Constitution and Condition of the Patient,) unless it be a gentle purging Powder or two. (110

two, to set the Humours assoat, and to facilitate the Operation of the Decoction, this being all it is intended for; it being so far from contributing any thing else to the accomplishment of the Cure it self, that in young Infants, Women with Child, and some extream weak Constitutions. I never make use of this, nor any other Purgatives, but perform the Cure with the same Success without it, and that in all Seasons and Constitutions, without any difference of Age or Sex.

I don't question but we have by this time sufficiently tir'd our Readers Patience, by dwelling fo long upon the Subject Matter, of the Nature and Qualifications of our Anti-venereal Decoction, but it was absolutely requisite to insist upon this Point, something more than may feem convenient at first Appearance, to obviate that grand Objection of the Patrons of Mercury, viz. that the inveterate Pox is not to be radically cured without it; this being the most common Subterfuge. whereby they endeavour to shelter themselves (when every thing else fails them) against those undeniable Objections, that are brought and founded upon the unspeakable Mischiefs, that are either the Attendants or Consequences of the Mercurial Operations in the Cure of this Difease; but this Point being clear'd, we will now proceed to its Operations, and Aa the monts.

the Method to be made use off, to expect from it the beforemention'd Success.

The first Operation then belonging to this Antiveneral Decottion, as well as most others that are used now a Days, among most of the Practitioners in the Veneral Disease, is its Sudovisick Quality; besides which, it has also this Virtue, I may say peculiar to it self, that it not only moves by Urine, but also by Stool, at certain Intervals, and according to the Nature of the Disease, and Disease,

Cafes, as we shall fee anon.

First then, the Patient takes a davly Dose of this Decoction, which is five full Winchester Pints at eight times, per diem, at Six a Clock, at Bight, at Ten, and at Twelve, before and at Dinner; and at Two a Clock, and at Four, and at Six, after Dinner, and at Eight, at Supper in equal Parts; and that as warm as he can conveniently take it; that is to fay, for the first Dose at fix a Clock in the Morning, and for the last at Eight a Clock in the Evening, the other intermediate Doses, being not to be taken warm, because it would put them in a continual Sweat all the Day long, and confequently weaken the Patient too much, for when taken warm it will foon after

after exert its Operation by a gentle Sweat only, but if it be taken cold, it Operates only by Urine; and even after it has Operated by Sweat for some time, it will be succeeded by such a powerful Evacuation of Urine, as is almost surprizing to Behold; and it is chiefly owing to this its duretick Quality, that such Patients, as have formerly Laboured under a very virulent Gonorrhaa, which has been unfeatonably stop'd up, and proved the occasion of a Consummated Pox, see the fame to return with a more violent Running than ever, to their no fmall advantage, fince the inveterate Venom of the Venereal Ulcer, which had been healed up too foon, and lain dormant in the very recelles of the Prostata or other adjacent Glandles, being by this means brought out of its lurking Holes. This Venereal Ulcer or Gonorrhaa, is now compleatly Cured (without leaving any ill Remnants behind it) during the Anti-venereal Courfe, or if it leaves some small lisue behind it, after the Cure of the Pox (as in effest it does sometimes) it is easily cured and that in a very short time, by the same Remedies, as ought to be made use of in a fresh virulent Gonorrhaa, because the Nature of this Venereal Ulcer in the Genitals, being much alter'd by the preceeding Purification of the Blood, and its Juices, and the Expulsion of the noxious A a 2 Humours.

Humours, which otherwise afforded con-Stant Nourishment to such like inveterate Putrid Venereal Gonorrhaas, the Cure is not subject to so many Difficulties as otherwise, provided it be managed as it ought to be, that is, by following the Course of Nature it self, in expelling the Venom of that Ulcer thro' the Yard and privy Parts, and well cleanfing the Ulcer, before you proceed to a Confolidation by Ballamick and Adstringent Remedies or Applications; but 'tis time now we should come also to its third Operation, which if duely weighed, will appear much more wonderful than the two former; what can be more surprizing in a thing of this Nature, than to see a Remedy which first of all exerts its Operation by Sweat, without the aid of those Instruments or other Helps, such as Spirit of Wine, burning Coals, Bed-cloaths, &c. as are most commonly made use of to provoke Sweat, in the cure of the Venereal Difease; and afterwards by Urine, in fo great a Quantity and powerful a Manner, that the Patient, himself is sensible by the Heat of his own Water, and by the strong Smell thereof (which is very Sulphureous in those that have undergone feveral Salivations before) that the Venereal and Mercurial Poifon is expell'd that way; what can be more wonderful I pray you, than a Compolition which acts thus Strongly and Successfully

cessfully by two different Ways, should still make its Endeavours at certain Intervals, to Attack and Expell its Enemy by a third, I mean by Stool, as in effect it does.

For whenever this Cure, by the fo often mentioned Decoction is undertaken upon a Patient, who by reiterated and severe Salivations or otherwise, has his Body well Stor'd with Mercury, 'tis then that this noble Medicine searches for his mortal Enemy, in all places and corners of our Body, and where-ever it meets with him, encounters him, and makes him give Way, and to leave his Residence the best and nearest way he can get off; for it is constantly observed, that in those that are full of Mercury, this Decoction without the least addition of any Purgatives, or other Ingredients whatever, Works once in three or four Days, (less or more) downwards, and gives the Patient about three or four Stools that Day, to his no small Comfort and Ease, to see his Distemper remov'd by all the usual Ways indigitated to us by Nature, viz. by Sweating, Urine and Stool; for I look apon Vomiting, rather as a violent Action of Nature, and consequently not to be made use of in the Venereal Disease, unless under some certain extraordinary Circumstances, just as Nature it felf fometimes discharges the noxious Hu-Aa3 mours

mours in feveral Difeafes, this violent Methods and Ways, as by Ulcers, Fiftulas, Eruptions, Bleeding, &t. 01 celevisi

But to return to our present Purpose it is further worth our Observation, that this Evacuation of the Mercurial Venom by Stool, is not attended with the least Inconveniences or Uneaffness, fuch as Sick+ ness in their Stomach, Gripes in the Bowels, Giddiness in the Head, &c. fach as are observed to be the Effects of common Purgations, but it operates even down wards with fo much Eafe, that I have given it frequently to Women in Child bed, to Women big with Child, and to tender sucking infants, and have cured them of the Venereal, inveterate, and hereditary Pox, only by this Decottion? 11

And I may further add, that it is fo far from occasioning the least Mischief to Women whilst big with Child, that on the contrary, it Strengthens them as well as the genital Parts, and prevents Miscarrying, (as I have found by frequent Experience) and if a Child be born infected in the Mothers Womb, it will infallibly be cured of the Venereal Infection, if the Mother gives it Suck whilst she is in this Antivenereal Course, a Re-markable and very Authentick Instance, whereof we have given you in the pre-

When

When I am to undertake the Cure of a Patient affected with an Inveterate or Mercurial Pox, I proceed (allowing always for the different Degrees and Circumstances of the Disease, and the Constitution and present Condition of the Patient) most commonly according to the

following Methodal and the small

First of all, I give him about a Drachm (less or more) of my purging Powder, or for fuch as Nauseate Powders, I make it up into a Bolus, in order to ftir the Humours, and prepare them for the Operation of my Decoction which is affeeted by this Powder or Bolus, by giving the Frenchify'd Patient about four or five gentle and easy Stools, and whilk this Purge is a Working, I allow him fome Mutton Broath, or Chicken Broath, or -tome Bread boil'd in Beer; but if it a Woman with Child, or one that is brought to a very weak and low Condition before the beginning of the Cure, Labstain from all manner of Rargatives, and accomplish the Cure by the fole use of the fo often named Antivenereal De--collion. I his sale place bell este soid to

Of this, the Venereal Patient takes five Winchester Pints, at eight several times in a Day, (as we told you before) with this Proviso, nevertheless to alter the Dose sometimes, according to the different Degrees of the Disease, and the Constitution,

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tution Strength and present Circumstances of the Patient; who if he be reduced to a very weak or confumptive Condition by the long continuance of the Difeafe. or the malignant Effects of Mercury, he must be prepar'd for some time, by cooling and corroborating Remedies for this Course and the Diet, that is absolutely requisite to bring the intended Cure to a happy Conclusion. If the Patient (as we told you before) takes the Diet-drink warm. it will Operate by Sweat first, and by Urine afterward, but if he takes it only Luke-warm, it Works chiefly by Urine. to regulate which, must be left to the Discretion of him that has the ordering of the Cure bus stools viso bus sime

As to what relates to the constant Diet of the Patient, which makes up one part of the Cure, I regulate it most common-

ly in the following Manners and Manners

In the Winter I confine the Patient to a hot Chamber, to further the Operation of the Decostion by Sweat, but am so far from applying any other, either internal Remedies or external Means, to promote or force the said Sweat, that in the Summer Season, I allow my Patient during this Antivereal Course to go abroad, and to attend his usual Business, without any hindrance in the Cure; provided they will keep exactly to the Rules I prescribe them in their spare and drying Diet, which

which mufe be punctually observed all the time of the Cure, whether they be confined to their Chambers or not, and is most commonly as follows: At Noon the Patient wisy to reat no more than three Ounces of Meat very well roafted, viz. of Lamb, Mutton, Veal, Fowls, Rabbits, Pigeons, or, and about three, or three Ounces and a half of fine Bread : His Allotment for Supper is only three Ounces of the best fine Bread and two Ounces of Raisins of the Sun without Stones: His ordinary Drink both at and betwixt his Meals must be no other than the so often mentioned Anti-veneral Decoction. and he must be sure to abstain from all other Liquors whatever, during his Course thirty Days, if he expects to fee his Cure prove successful in the End, this Diet being, as I told you already one of the main Ingredients not only to accelerate, but alfo to accomplish the intended Cure.

I had almost forgot to tell you, that I fometimes use Venasection, that is to say, one just before the Beginning of the Cure, especially if there be any urgent Symptoms that require a speedy Redress; for, tho' as we have told you before in the Cure of the Consummated Pox, the Thickness of the Blood and the congeal'd Juices by the Venereal Ferment are such Indications, as rather are contrary to than for a Venasection, yet I have often found by

n ns

bet Experience o that Wene festion helps to allay the Virulency of Some urgent Symstoms as corroding Ulcers in the Month oriThroat, &c: and that it helps and aca ceterates the Operation of mysimolt in cettent Antiquendreal Decection however on the other hand, if there be any certain Indications to the contrary, fuch as excelfive Weakness, Old-Age, Gr. bor elfe, if there be no Appearance or Urgency of any fuch Symptoms as require Venefection then it may as well be let alone, and the Care will mevertheless prove fuccessful butthe fole Use of the fo often mention'd Decoction, which is fuch, as to answer all the Indications of the Cure of the most Severerate and Mercurial Pox without ftanding in need of any additional Help, tho' left off as incurable by others. For it is not only attenuating and Balfamick, but alfo a great corroborative, as is evident from divers Relations given in the preceeding Fourth Book of this Treatife : It is besides this, fo far from being in the least nau-Toous, that it is as palatable as some Wines, and beyond molt of the best tasted Beers: It never creates the least Illness even in the weakest Stomach, after its being taken but rather cherishes the Heart and Spirits, and exceedingly strengthens our Memory, even to Admiration To be fort, it is the best and most excellent Remedy against the French or Venered Difease

ense las yet known in the World, and very different as well in Respect of its Composition as in regard of its Operation, from all others that are made use of in the Cures of the Poa, being such a Composition as I never communicated as yet to any Body living, but keep it as a singular and incomparable Secret, and therefore can't be met with in any Bodies Hands but my own, and I freely offer to give any Person ten Pounds for each Pint of his own making of this Decocion, in case it is the very same with mine in its Composition and Ingredients, as well as in its Colour, Taste, Operation and supendious Effects.

mong those especially, whose Interest it is, to speak against this Treatise, that will be apt to object to us, that we have been too prolix in enlarging upon a Physical Composition of our own, the Ingredients whereof being unknown, can't fall under the Judgment or Censure of the Reader: But what these Gentlemen may perhaps object to us as a Fault, will, if rightly considered be found to be the Effect of an absolute Necessity.

For, fince it was the main Design of this Treatise (as we have mentioned before in the Preface) to enter into the List against the Champions of Mercury, and to combat their Arguments for its Use in the Venereal Disease, and at the same time

to thew toward convince the World by our own, as well as the undoubted Experience of others, that the Cure of the Veneral Difeafe, tho's never so inveterate and malignant, with all its Symptoms, might be cured without Mencuny; fince this I fay was our chief Intentuand we have had frequent Occasion to make mention of this incomparable Anti-venerent and Anti-ingraurial Decoction in those preceeding Relations, which must of necessity be inserted to establish our Affertion as well as our Experience upon a folid and unquestionable Foundation, we should have been deficient in our Duty as well to the judicious Reader, as to our own felves, if we had pass'd by in Silence, or treated in a superficial Manner only concerning a thing which is one of the Foundation Stones. whereupon we had thought ht to erect our Structure! a not be marales ni xilom

This I think has been done most circumstantially and effectually as far as the Nature of the thing would admit of, viz. in Reference to its Nature, Qualifications, Operations, and the Method I make use of, to render it most successful in the Cure of this so terrible Disease, and all this as well as all the rest being done with all the Candour and Sincerity imaginable, I hope the unbyass'd Reader will easily excuse us for not having reveal'd the whole Composition of a Secret, which

if divulg'd must of Necessity have tended to our immediate and irreparable Detriment, and to the no small Encouragement of a Sin, which is only too natural and too common already among us as well as

every where else.

I have only this 30 add, that fuch as have the Misfortune to be surfeited with the bitter Fruits of Venus, if they are enduced by what has been faid to make Tryal of an easie, safe and most certain Antivenereal Course, before they enter upon those Mercurial Salivations and Cures which are so full of Trouble, Difficulty and Hazard, and not only for the most Part unsuccessful, but also more dangerous in their Consequences, than the Venereal Disease it self, if I say, they make Tryal of this, they will have sufficient Reason to think themselves oblig'd to us, and as for those that have been fo unfortunate as to go thro' those most severe Tryals, Mercury puts upon those that fall under his Clutches. These I don't question will not be very forward to submit their Carcasses to the same Lash, the Smart whereof they have felt fo much to their Cost.

The Conclesion with the

if divalord made of Nec City lave conded to our immediate and interpretable Detriced ment, and to the an finite Encouragement of a bin, which is only too nettiest and too common sireedy among us as well of every where effe.

I have early this to aid, what Mely age have the Missertune to be forreited with the bitter Frairs of Francist they are dad duced by what has been fold to make Thyst of an enter falenand, make ceresin store

bearing paties. MVSEVM) In chars BRITAN

Tayal ve this, they will have more car Region to think themicives which to be, and as for the largest acre became ent from Stort Could op on as character weng to water Merchay pays apour cheis what fall ander his Christices. Thistelf deal'r er brownst was de son liw neithaup and the kenner, once as solk to not make the dail Smare attacked aboy, he a tell to much do

er in execute its in the first